

# SPACE CITY NEWS

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PANCHO VILLA  
Born June 5, 1875



A routine progress report (in Army magazine) on Apollo 7 at Kennedy Space Center: "Subsequent to the mating operation and prior to final torquing of the mating bolts and silo closing, a rain shower passed through the area and water ran down the skin of the vehicle, making it necessary to raise the skirt to dry the mating surfaces."

## OUTASIGHT!



"TWO UH PROFS IMPLICATED IN SEX ACTS WITH STUDENTS," blared the May 1 headline in the Houston Tribune, a local underground newspaper. "Boy, 16, Seeks Guns For Revolt," it sub-blared.

What followed was a splashy little smear -- a titillating piece straight out of Police Gazette: professor-student orgies detailed play-by-play, unnamed youths seeking dynamite and guns for revolution, a homosexual professor who uses an electric vibrator. Zap!

Who was running into bedrooms uncovering all these juicy horror tales? Not the Tribune's gossip columnist, but the prestigious Harris County Grand Jury.

The workings of Grand Juries are described in another article on this page; briefly, the Grand Jury is supposed to be a representative group of citizens who investigate, in secret, incidents or conditions which might involve illegal actions.

If illegal actions are discovered, the Grand Jury then issues an indictment against the person or persons involved. That indictment is not legally a presumption of guilt, but only a statement by the Grand Jury that, considering the evidence they have examined, there exists in their opinion a reasonable suspicion of some illegality. The burden of proof rests with the state's prosecuting attorney.

All of that sounds pretty straightforward. But the record of Grand Jury actions belies a relatively honorable paper framework.

First of all, the independent, truth-seeking Grand Jury is an exception. More often Grand Juries are led and manipulated by prosecuting attorneys who either have political ambitions or an axe to grind. Frequently the significant assurance of jury secrecy is either violated or used against witnesses to isolate and intimidate them. Reports, based on no substantial evidence, are released to effectively smear individuals against whom the Jury cannot find sufficient facts to indict.

Perhaps most significant is the fact that few juries are in any way representative of the entire community.

In Houston, Grand Juries are selected by what one university professor calls the "buddy system" One of the eight district criminal judges -- acting on a rotation system -- selects two Grand Jury commissioners, whose identity remain a secret. In turn these commissioners select the persons who will sit on the Grand Jury.

Technically, to qualify for either the position of Grand Jury commissioner or member, one must simply be listed on the country tax roles. The practice, however, is a bit more discriminate.

The "buddy system" turns out Grand Juries which are typically white, median income about \$18,000, age 35 or over, businessmen, lawyers, real estate operators or the wives of same.

"Sure I could get on the Grand Jury," says one prominent Houstonian. "All I'd have to do is call my friend Judge \*\*\*\* and tell him the next time he's making up a jury I want to be on it."

The Grand Jury system has become the protector of the interests and morality of a small elite. Consider, for example, three recent examples of the Harris County Grand Jury in action.

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The UH witch hunt is sufficiently fresh that it shouldn't need much recounting: sensationalist stories are leaked about two respected professors; a month later there have been no indictments that the accused could defend themselves against; both professors have been exorcised from the University.

Rumor and shades of rumor: incantations to drive out the devils.

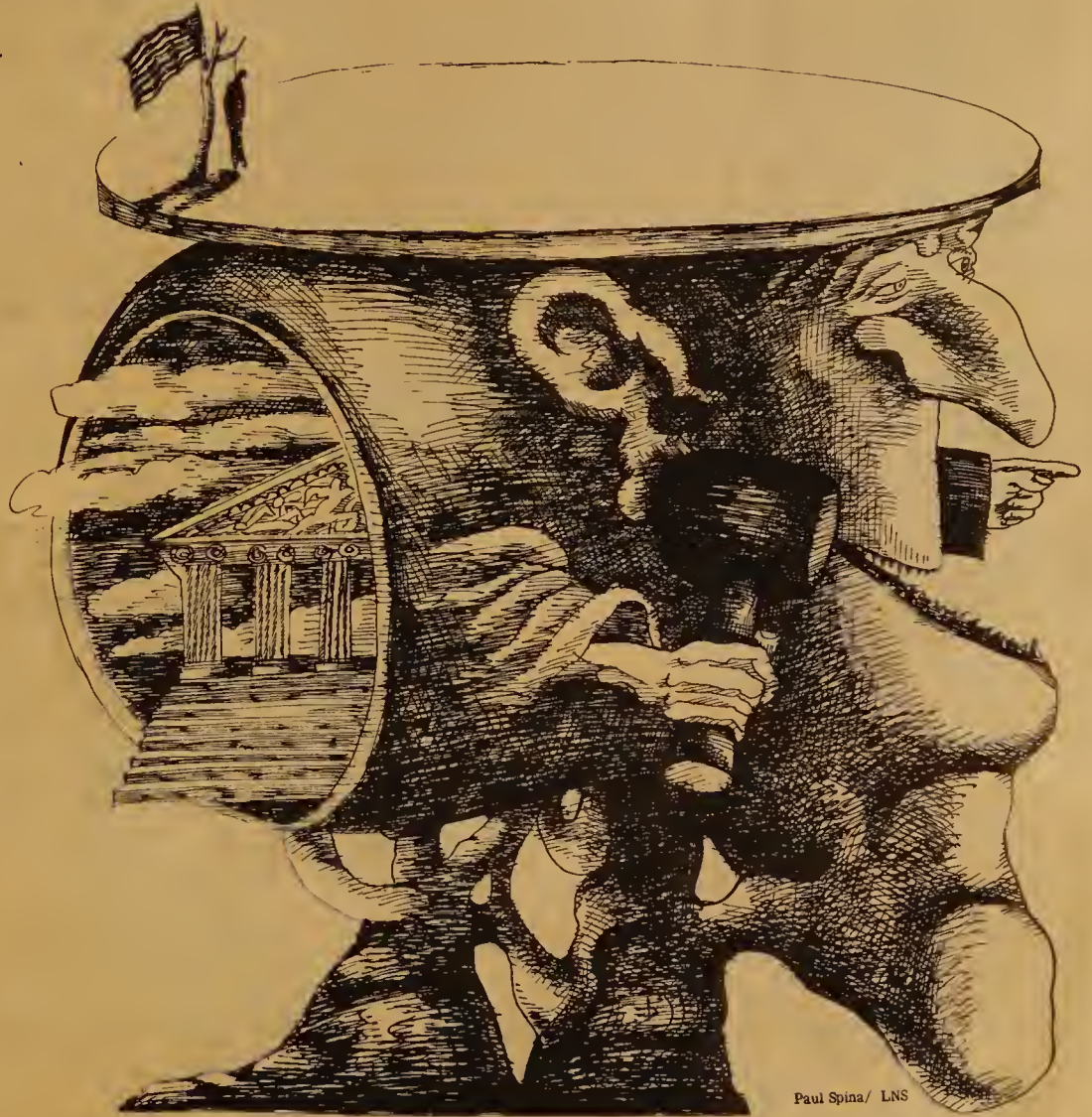
Judge Sam Davis must be chuckling in his chambers. This was his Grand Jury -- his and Assistant District Attorney IW McMaster's. Judge Davis' office is decked out with a large Confederate flag, the most prominent symbol in a room protected by the visages of General Robert E. Lee and other Southern Saviors. No Yankee Liberal demons dare tread here. The Shouth beral demons dare tread here. The South shall rise again.

Attorney McMaster has an interest in witch-hunting too: a not-so-dim gleam appears in his eyes when the prospect of a future judgeship is mentioned. "The louder those people holler 'witch hunt,' the harder I am going to work on this," McMaster was quoted as saying in the Chronicle.

An aggressive successfully managed purging no doubt brings the purger favor from above. A bungled case may bring harsh glances from the Governor's office. (Judges are usually appointed in mid-term by the Governor; and normally the incumbants find themselves with little or no opposition when election time arrives.) Credence may be given to the suspicion that the UH probe was halted when the case got sufficiently messy to provoke a large public outcry.

A question mark in this whole affair has been Clyde Wilson, a local sleuth who was reportedly hired (but according to records, not paid) by the Grand Jury. Col W.B. Bates, chairman of the Board of Regents at the University of Houston, said Wilson was a "gossip," in refer-

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Paul Spina/ LNS

## THE GRAND JURY

By Brian Glick and Cathy Boudin  
LIBERATION News Service

It wasn't the Justice Department or the FBI or Daley, Johnson or Nixon who decided that leaders of last summer's Chicago actions should be tried for a federal crime. Not technically, that is. Officially the Grand Jury did it.

The Grand Jury. Part of the Bill of Rights. A bulwark of American justice, serving three vital functions. As the "conscience of the community," the Grand Jury is supposed to protect people against unfair prosecution. Until it finds that the government has substantial evidence, no person can be tried for a serious crime in federal court or in the courts of nearly half of the states. (In the other states a judge makes this decision in a preliminary hearing.)

As "the people's big stick," the Grand Jury investigates official misconduct. In many states it can issue a muck-raking report even when it decides no crime has been committed.

Finally, the Grand Jury provides opportunities for citizen participation in government. To the president of New York's Grand Jury Association it represents democracy in action:

"Effective government can function -- and our communities can maintain their vitality -- only so long as the ordinary citizen can and will participate in determining the circumstances under which he lives his life. Even before our country achieved its independence, Grand Juries were a means by which ordinary citizens have had a direct and powerful voice in the conduct of community affairs."

This is the conventional wisdom of the civics class. We've heard similar

rhetoric before -- about America's benevolent foreign policy, about her schools and universities, about urban renewal and the war on poverty. We should have reason to suspect what the same people tell us about their legal system.

A close look at the reality of the administration of justice in America confirms these suspicions. In fact, the Grand Jury does not involve "ordinary citizens" and does not itself exercise significant power. It is most often controlled by the prosecutor, who uses it as a powerful weapon against the very people it is supposed to protect.

Extraordinary Citizens  
Who sits on Grand Juries is a question of first importance. If Grand Jurors are drawn from only certain groups

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# ALL YOU NEED IS LOVE,

(Editor's note -- In this article, Melody Kilian uses the term "hippies" to refer not just to flower children but to all people who seek love and freedom yet are unwilling to see the search as a political one or to use political means to effect their goals.)

By Melody Kilian  
(from Georgia Straight, Vancouver)

In general there are two youth movements. Both groups regard themselves as making revolution but in very different ways, and each claims to have The Way. Both agree in many ways on the goals: a new kind of freedom and self-direction for people, a kind of society in which people don't have to do useless, meaningless work for somebody else's profit, a way of life that is real and satisfying, in which people treat each other as human beings with real human values.

The crucial difference seems to be in the means of obtaining the goal. "Hippies" believe that the revolution can be immediate and individual, that here is a good kind of personal revolution, that every person can make it himself, can learn to know himself and to practice the values of loving action toward others, and can develop in himself artistic and appreciative powers and beautiful and good ways of seeing the world.

To all of us the system is ugly and frightening, but "hippies" believe that if they themselves practice beauty and love, others will see the way, by example, and will understand. And even if they don't, no kind of repression can really get into a person's heart and destroy his or her lovingness. "All you need is love" and the blue meanies will not only stop trying to kill you, they'll change and come over to your side in the end.

The "political" revolutionaries believe that no personal revolution is really possible as long as the system continues to exist in its present form. Last year it might have been hard to explain why, but now lots of people in the free community are finding out first hand how impossible it is to run a free anything in this society. Most kids know somebody personally who has been killed in Vietnam, somebody who has been busted by the police.

It's when the system and the blue meanies get close to you that you start to understand it. Anyone who has been busted or spent time in jail knows now that love is not enough. A lot of political revolutionaries used to be head revolutionaries. They changed when they realized that the head revolution doesn't make you free. Even if you go up to the islands or up North, it's only a short time until the system finds you and destroys your little something.

I guess hippies reject what they have called "asshole ideology" because they figure that if we are dealing in the real world with the cops and the system, we're just playing their game, and we become just like them. They figure that one ideology is just like another, that all systems are no good.

It's true that we're out in the world, dealing with the straights, but nonetheless there IS history and it isn't all just a lot of suffering and meaningless changes. And ideology had a lot to do with that history.

I heard someone say that Marx is this outdated old nineteenth century cat. That person must not have read Marx's writings. Marx said that "the goal of socialism is the unalienated man and woman who do not dominate nature, but become one with it." He also said, "what I love is felt by me a necessity." And he understood how the material relationships between people under capitalism make love impossible, and he wrote a lot about that. An enormous number of people

in this world don't think that Marx is irrelevant and their revolutions show that they are right.

What is happening now in history is that more and more people are realizing, like many hippies who've been busted, that we need to have some power like the cops have got. That's what the oppressed people everywhere are realizing. People everywhere who are being busted in all the million ways they have of busting people, are wanting power of their own now: not to use on other people, but to determine their own lives, to have a say in how things are run.

The new men who run the U.S. have a lot of ways of being human beings; with napalm and with hunger and with hatred. They bust people and break people every way they can and then tell them what to do and use them to their own ends for profit. You'll never end the busting by going into your own thing and hiding in a drug scene or a hip scene and believing that that's going

# love.



to stop even the busting of your own people.

In Europe in the 1930's, when things were very bad, Hitler was on the rise, and there was a lot of busting going on, young people had the same kind of scene in the rich countries. There was a bohemian movement where kids dropped out and did their things -- music and art and poetry, groovy things. And that didn't change the way things were going. Hitler got power anyway and really busted people with gas chambers.

If you really want to change any-

thing, or make a revolution, even in yourself, you have to join with the politicals to change the whole system. One of the main values of the system is individualism. That's how they get people to compete and how they keep them from getting together to change things.

It's hard to see your own way of life as a product of the system you are rejecting, but I'm calling it that. I'm saying it's not a real revolution at all, but a kind of escapism that is caused by the meaninglessness and ugliness all around us. The thing about the personal revolution that makes it really counter-revolutionary is that it depends on the continuation of the system as it is, with all its oppression of others. The freedom to wear groovy far-out clothes and to turn on and drop out is being

supported by the starvation and dying of other people, in the poor nations of the world, who are bled dry by the system we live in. It is only their work and their deaths that allow you your freedom to say "no" to the system in your own private way. As long as what you do does not threaten to free the Third World, it won't change anything.

One sure way of telling that the head revolution does not really change the system is that the system can adopt it and make it its own. It can use the hippie movement for its own ends. One of the main ways this system controls people is by making them want the things it has to sell. If you can be manipulated into wanting what it has to offer, you can be made to do the things it wants you to do: go to school, get grades, get a job working for somebody else's profit, buy the things.

Both the head revolutionaries and the political revolutionaries reject the things. We know from the empty lives of most of our parents that the things are meaningless and do not make you happy.

But the system is beginning to take over your own lifestyle and sell it back to you. You might mistakenly regard this as a growth of awareness on the part of lots of people. You're wrong. Go to a big concert and see the clothes the kids wear. They cost a lot of money. And your own music, which expresses your ideas of love and brotherhood and beauty, is owned by them and they are getting richer off of it. The artists who are your own ideological leaders are getting rich off of you. They are singing about your community but the money is not community money: they are capitalists just like the other capitalists.

The fact that the city sends cops with guns in to "keep the peace" at the concerts doesn't mean that the establishment is against the concerts, but rather that they'll help the guys who own the Coliseum to police the concert. The big almost religious hippie subculture will never be threatening as long as it makes money for someone in the capitalist system.

The people who lost are yourselves and especially the workers who make the actual plastic and stuff the records are made of. Did you ever realize that they exist?

If they can make you believe, with their money-making movies, that gentle love is all you need to defeat the blue continued on 5



Pedro Pablo Oliva/El Caiman Barbudo (Cuba)

## On Community

A few weeks ago in the Montrose area things were pretty up-tight. The heat was on. Cops patrolled the streets, stopping people, searching them, checking ID's. Some people were busted for vagrancy in their own homes.

The solution was found in collective action. People got together. They found lawyers, discussed their situation, started assembling facts for a court case, and by their attitudes generally put the cops on the defensive.

The troops pulled out and the area reverted to its normally tranquil state. Nothing more has been heard from the embryonic organization which was beginning to grow out of a common danger. And it begins to look like hard times is the only circumstance which can pull people together.

But the fact is, there are lots of things a real community needs and can do. A real community needs communication to survive and grow -- which means not just to survive against external repression and not just to grow in numbers. It means to preserve and build on a spirit.

A real community needs food co-ops and free schools and mechanics and doctors and all sorts of other people with skills and knowledge. A real community needs organization to use the creative and productive talents of its members. And a real community needs organization to defend itself.

A real community is people together -- not just people. Can you dig it? -- D.F.

# ... Love

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meanies, they can control you forever. TIME Magazine gave Yellow Submarine a good review, because they know that the ideology of that movie is a way of keeping you from making trouble.

Eventually they'll find a way of selling you all your own things, even marijuana, because it's becoming the turn-on of the upper middle class already.

It might seem that there is a contradiction between the system's starting to use your own thing against you and at the same time busting you for it. But that's because at this stage they haven't figured out anything to do with the youth but to make them stay in their school or go to work. So of course your subculture makes the system uptight.

But pretty soon, if they are allowed to keep their inhuman system going, very few people will work in this society anyway, because machines will do so many things that there won't be many jobs. They can't figure out what to do about that except to find new ways to control us: keep us in school longer, put us in armies, kill us in wars. There's nothing revolutionary about not working.

Technology could be this wonderful freeing thing. It's pretty obvious that if we all sit around stoned waiting for the technology to free us, technology will KILL us along with the living things in the outdoors which all revolutionaries love. It could be a good thing, but not while a tiny minority of people are using it for their own profit.

Donovan sings about the reedy river and the orchards. There are these things in the world and they are beautiful. They are what we all want to see and to love, to open ourselves to and to understand. We would all like to shut out the ugliness of the killing and repression around us.

But for the political revolutionaries, there can be no beauty for individual people as long as we know that most of the world is so quickly being polluted and cut down and people are being napped by capitalists. It is harsh to say, but it is really true, that the beauty of clean and well-fed white children playing happily has a kind of ugliness when we know about other children--most of the children of the world. None of us is free until we are all free.

You can easily feel that things are so bad you don't want to see them; or if you do see them you know that you had better find some gentleness and beauty right away because there isn't much time. In fact, there's no use in looking to the future at all, but only in living for now, for this one precious moment is what is important.

But every moment is important in changing things, precisely because the system is so powerful and frightening. If we don't work to change it soon, there won't be anything left to save.

Love is going to have a lot to do with changing this system. It can't be done without love. Love is the most central part of any revolutionary's commitment: love for the people he sees being hurt by this system and love for the land he sees being destroyed, and love for himself or herself. The whole system, especially the schools and the TV and movies, wants you to believe that you're not smart enough, or good enough, or white enough, or beautiful enough, or, especially old enough to run your own life. They want you to believe that if "you think it's the institutions, look inside your own head." They want you to believe that if things are rotten, it's your own fault.

Everywhere people are standing up and saying that they can run their lives. They are starting to love themselves and their people and all people, saying things like "Black is Beautiful". One of the wonderful things about hippies is that they understand that people and the world can be beautiful. The next thing is to understand what is trying to destroy the beauty and the people and then to stand up with the other

# THOSE FABULOUS FURRY FREAK BROTHERS

CELEBRATED & LEGENDARY



revolutionaries of the world and fight that system.

This is a love letter because we really are all the same people. We are the youth, we recognize each other. None of us are the straights who want to be capitalists or whose heads are so inside the system that they can't see it at all. The most important thing is that we are learning to live a lifestyle that makes us unfit for the "American Way of Life" just because we have glimpsed freedom and know that we're not dead. Even the politicals realize that none of the people in the end need to be hated. It is the system we hate but we have to fight against the people

who are determined to keep it going. They won't give the system up by themselves.

One reason there is a split between us is that the hippies think the politicals cannot see beauty, that all we can think about is hate and death and ugliness, and that we become hateful people ourselves by fighting the system instead of just dropping out. And maybe that's true in some ways. Fighting for peace can seem like a contradiction. But there are many ways of loving.

There is a good kind of soft way, dreamy and pretty like Donovan's songs. But there is another very passionate

way to love humanity and to recognize its oneness: THE MOST PASSIONATE FORM OF HUMAN LOVE IS OUTRAGE. Outrage at injustice and wrong. Everywhere the gentle and tender kind of love is being prevented and destroyed by the encroaching killing and injustice.

Donovan sings about the beauty of the dark-eyed natives. It is just these people, the beautiful dark-eyed of the world, together with the youth here, who will have to continue to die and be oppressed if the system of imperialism is not destroyed so that humanity really can become one.



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## From the **OTHER SIDE** of the Bayou

By Danny Schacht and Raymond Ellington

(Editors' Note: One of the big problems with us Americans is that we lack a sense of our own history. In school, we study American history texts that purport to give a complete, unbiased overview, but which actually represent one viewpoint, one incomplete interpretation of historical events. As adults, we read newspapers and magazines that generally reflect the ideas of the people in power.

To understand who and where we are today, we have to understand where we came from.

The following column on labor history in Texas, which will be a regular feature in Space City News, is an attempt to give a clearer perspective on workers' struggles in this state.

Labor history is more than the formation of the AFL and the CIO. It's more than the Haymarket riot and the Pullman strike. It's something that is part of the heritage of every working man and woman, young or old, unionized or non-unionized.

Texas labor history is rich and exciting. It is also, at times, bloody. There are people and events that should shame many Texans. Management continually established precedents for the kind of violent strike-breaking and union-busting that goes on today. A current example is the battle between the Texas Rangers and the Farm Workers' Union in the Rio Grande Valley.

But workers and organizers boast a proud militant history of courageous struggles for workers' rights. Although we tend to forget it, workers were staging militant confrontations long before students and black people were. So it's important for students and other working people to know what went on in these battles and to understand how they are relevant to what's happening today.)

### dallas: goon squads of yore

As demonstrations and violence erupt on campuses and in communities across the nation, the response is a blind, bigoted, unvaried bleating for "law and order."

Today, "law and order" is aimed at blacks and students. In the first half of this century, "law and order" was the calling card of professional union-busters. The union organizer, seeking an end to starvation wages, hazardous working conditions, the 12-hour day and other injustices, met violence at the hands of police and anti-labor goons rallying under the cry of -- yep, you guessed it -- "law and order."

1937-1940

A case in point was a strike at Newton Steel Co. in Monroe, Michigan in June, 1937. Vigilantes, including members of the American Legion and National Guard, were called out by Mayor Daniel Knagge. They hurled tear and vomit gas at the strikers' picket lines, beat strikers with baseball bats, dragged sympathizers from their homes and beat them, burned a tent used as picket headquarters and wrecked a dozen strikers' autos. All this with the expressed purpose of keeping "law and order."

A little closer to home, over 700 workers were arrested in San Antonio toward the end of the same year, claiming the right to picket during a Pecan Shellers' strike. Men, women and children were beaten, clubbed, kicked and gassed. Many were jailed without charges.

Also in 1937, workers at a Ford assembly plant in Dallas met with systematic terror at the hands of company-paid, professional union breakers. National representatives of the United Auto Workers, waging an organizing campaign there, encountered the opposition of one Harry Bennett. Bennett, personnel director of the Ford Motor Company and member of the Michigan Parole Board, was well known for his gang of hired thugs who were paroled to serve Ford's union-busting apparatus. He dispatched one of his most dependable aides, Warren Worley, to Dallas.

Worley met with Rudolf F. Rutland, a body foreman and local head of Ford's Service Department, a polite name for Bennett's goon squads. Worley and Rutland outlined a plan of action against UAW organizers. Rutland chose "Fats" Perry, a massive thug and one-time wrestler; "Sailor" Barto Hill, a former boxer; and "Buster" Beville, a sadistic ex-con, to head his

squad of about forty criminals, gunmen and professional thugs. These men watched bus stations, train depots, and hotels in Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston and Beaumont for arriving union organizers.

On June 23, 1937, a UAW official named Baron De Louis, arrived in Dallas with Leonard Guempelheim, a member of the executive committee of the Union's Kansas City Local. That same day, while having lunch in a drugstore, both men were attacked by Perry and some of his men.

De Louis, smashed in the face by Perry and knocked over the drugstore counter, made his escape. Guempelheim was less fortunate. He was dragged to a neighborhood schoolyard and beaten, suffering several broken ribs. Bystanders who witnessed the attack reported it to the Dallas Police Department. No arrests were made.

Plant workers suspected of "union leanings" were given the "third degree."

"We would whip them, some with fists, some with blackjacks, some with lashes made out of windshiled cord," Perry, having turned state's evidence, later told the National Labor Relations Board of Inquiry.

Each payday, Rudolf Rutland would fund-raise for Ford's Service Department. His strongarm squad supervised the glass jar on a stand which each worker passed after getting his pay. The "donations" were deposited in a special "fighting fund" in the Grand Avenue State Bank of Dallas.

On Aug. 7, 1937, Rutland received a call from a Dallas Police Department inspector. The cop recommended that "Perry's boys" go after George Baer, an official of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, who had arrived in Dallas to organize millinery workers.

Two days later Baer was kidnapped by Perry's men. He was taken to the Dallas Sportatorium, beaten senseless blinded in one eye, and left for dead in a field outside town. Fortunately, Baer wasn't dead. He crawled to the highway, flagged a passing motorist and was taken to a hospital. He was well enough to leave ten days later, although totally blind in one eye.

Within a period of six months after Warren Worley's arrival in Dallas, approximately 50 union members, "suspects" and organizers had been assaulted by "Fats" Perry's thugs. All talk of unionizing in the plant was silenced by a blanket of terror.

Early in 1940, the National Labor Relations Board held an inquiry and found the Ford Motor Company guilty of flagrant violations of the Wagner Labor Act. They ordered the company to cease these practices and to rehire those employees fired for union activities. This was the 11th NLRB decision against Ford Motors. The full proceedings of the hearing are available in over 4,200 pages of testimony and articles in the New York Times.

None of the Dallas papers reported the hearing.

In these instances and others, Texas wage-earners have been prevented from unionizing to improve their standard of living. At the time of these brutal attacks the Texas legislature passed no less than eight anti-labor bills, all aimed at curbing alleged union violence, while ignoring the company's use of strong-arm tactics to keep the "uppity" worker in his place.

While management kept the cost of production down by suppressing organized attempts for higher wages and better working conditions, the press, Austin legislators, the Texas Rangers and local courts decried violence in the streets and shouted for "law and order."

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Look for future articles and interviews on Texas labor history From The Other Side of the Bayou.

### Lots Of Nothing

WASHINGTON (LNS) -- American workers are getting so much less for their money now that their increased wages are more than offset by increasing inflation.

In fact, according to figures released by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, purchasing power in April declined to the lowest point since the fall of 1965. "In those areas where there seems to be strong competition, prices have been held in check," commented Arnold Chase, Assistant Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

But because monopolies (or oligopolies) control a major part of production, prices have skyrocketed. The Consumer Price Index rose from 125.6 in March to 126.4 in April. This means that in March, it took \$12.56 to buy what cost \$10 about ten years ago, but in April it took \$12.64.

In terms of what the dollar would buy in 1957-59, the average weekly take-home pay of a non-farm (and non-government worker with three dependents) fell to \$77.62 in April. This is a drop of 45 cents since March.

So it means very little to the average person that his wages are higher than ever before -- about \$110 per week.

It only means that while increasing wages, the corporations have increased prices even more. What they lose in higher wages, they more than make up for by raising prices.

This is what inflation means, more "dollars" in your paycheck, but even more needed to buy the necessities.

In Detroit, black workers at Chrysler's Eldon Ave. Gear and Axle plant stage a wildcat walk-out. Two-thirds of the first and second shifts refuse to enter the plant.

In Richmond, Calif., San Francisco State College students and striking oil workers together man picket lines thrown up around Standard Oil's plant there. In return, some workers, many of them white, join the students in their own strike on the San Francisco State Campus.

In Mahwah, New Jersey, the United Black Brothers, an independent black union, shuts down the Mahwah Ford plant for two days. Members of the Black Panther Party and Students for a Democratic Society help on picket lines.

These are examples, maybe symptoms, of a new kind of labor insurgency in America. This insurgency is taking on new organizational forms and a new brand of radical politics, that both management and the established unions are hard put to deal with.

While there is some militant extra-union activity among white workers, like the mines in West Virginia, the most sophisticated and effective organization today is found among black workers.

Last summer, the black version of the Dodge rebellion began in Detroit with a group called the Dodge Revolutionary Union Movement (DRUM).

DRUM happened because black men and women working on the Detroit assembly lines felt, with good reason, that the UAW could not or would not adequately represent them. Although the percentage of black workers in the inner-city auto plants is on the rise, blacks have serious problems that white workers don't have.

Black workers are generally hired for the hardest, most grueling jobs in the plants, according to Jim Jacobs, of Detroit, whose research on the problem appeared in the April issue of *The Movement*.

They are denied the advancement opportunities that white workers have. When layoffs occur, as they frequently do, black workers are usually the first to suffer. And to top it off, they are subjected to almost unbearable "anti-nigger" abuse from both management and the union.

Last summer, DRUM staged a walk-out. It was so effective that Chrysler had to issue an injunction against the insurgents.

More recently, a newer organization, the Eldon Avenue Revolutionary Union Movement (ELRUM), which sprang up at Chrysler's Eldon Avenue Gear and Axle plant, held another walk-out. The workers were protesting the firing and suspensions of some black workers who had missed a few hours of work to attend a UAW meeting.

Since the Gear and Axle plant is one of Chrysler's most crucial, the company nearly panicked. They resurrected the injunction used against DRUM to prevent DRUM and ELRUM from picketing any Chrysler plant anywhere in the world.

The UAW stood by quietly as the workers were fired and suspended. The union took no steps against Chrysler for inhibiting the black workers' right to protest. In fact, the UAW bosses have taken every opportunity to discredit the black unions by calling them "racist."

Many people in power, like Walter Reuther of the UAW, try to pass off any kind of militant black organization as "black supremacist." Their power is threatened by groups like DRUM, ELRUM and the Black Panthers. They know these organizations are reaching black people faster than big business can buy them off. So the powerful try to turn whites against blacks by calling the blacks racist.

In fact, black workers, while they naturally resent the built-in privileges white workers enjoy, are fighting for the kind of control over their lives and work that is ultimately in the interest of all workers.

Sure, the UAW gets periodic pay raises for its members. (These raises, incidentally, are usually nullified by a corresponding rise in rise in prices.) But the union never talks about the larger issues that affect the lives of the average working man or woman.

Common sense says that workers don't like being treated like pieces of cheap machinery. They don't like to

workers on the move

# RADICAL RUMBLINGS

By Victoria Smith

perform back-breaking work under deteriorating conditions day after day, with little job variety. They don't like to see the big shots getting fatter and richer, while the workers sink deeper under a load of time payments, trying to provide their families with the things society says they need. They don't like to live under the fear that an assembly line chain will break and that they will lose a leg between two dollies.

The activity of black workers and some whites in Detroit and other parts of the country is an expression of this discontent. And if it's mainly the black workers who are moving now, it's because they best understand the powerlessness of all workers.

These men and women see the UAW as basically a white union. If the black workers are to get anywhere, they need their own organizations. In the auto industry, they can't follow Walter Reuther. Even the conservative Barron's financial weekly points out approvingly that Reuther is politically more similar to Henry Ford II than he's different. (Barron's, May 19, 1969, p. 1.)

But how do these black unions differ from the traditional union structure? Why are they more radical?

For one thing, the modern union, like the UAW, is organized from the top down. Powerful men like Reuther sit at the head. Under them are other bureaucrats. And at the bottom are the rank-and-file who usually go along with the union leadership -- if they know what's good for them.

The black unions are organized much more democratically. There are leaders, but the workers participate extensively in decisions.

Unlike the UAW, the workers in the black unions recognize that they have more in common with each other than with the management.

The UAW bargains with management along set guidelines. There are certain expected demands for wage hikes and better fringe benefits. As one organizer puts it, most collective bargaining today is little more than a "token tactical play in labor-management relations."

The black workers' main thrust is against institutional racism in the plants. They are not fighting white workers, but they are attacking the ways black workers are exploited throughout the industry.

The black movement in general is fast moving to an anti-racist position. As Black Panther chairman Bobby Seale puts it, "We don't want to fight racism with more racism. Black racism just leads to black capitalism."

And one fact that has caused the auto industry much worry is that the new black unions in Detroit (which are coordinated throughout the auto industry as the League of Revolutionary Black Workers) are in solidarity with the Detroit black communities and with black struggles all over the country. As labor quickly learned in its early radical years, there is power in collective action.

The black walk-out in April at the Ford plant in Mahwah, New Jersey was more than a strike against Ford. It was also a statement of solidarity with the black unions in Detroit.

And while most of the radical labor insurgency right now is black initiated, white workers around the country are being forced into increasingly radical positions.

Many workers who struck at Standard and Shell Oil plants in Richmond and Martinez, California early this year were white. It was a national union strike -- the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers union (UCAW). The issues were the usual -- higher wages, more and better fringe benefits.

But as the picketers, many of them women and children, were subjected to repeated police and management attacks, the strikers became more militant. One worker died from injuries he suffered when a scabbing truck ran him down.

At the time the strike broke out, a student strike was raging at nearby San Francisco State College. The campus issues had gone beyond student power -- students were making demands concerning the relation between the campus and the non-student community. And they were putting their bodies on the line for their beliefs.

Union leaders asked for support on the picket lines from the striking students. They got it.

Workers told the students that they were beginning to understand what kids mean when they talk about police brutality.

Jake Jacobs, secretary-treasurer of the Richmond UCAW local, said (as quoted by organizer Robert Avakian, in *The Movement*) that he and other oil workers "used to think that we disagreed with the students' philosophy, but now we're not so sure. But we do admire their courage."

A week later Jacobs was telling a local union meeting, "I think a lot of us didn't support them over there (at San Francisco State) because we believed what we read in the newspapers. Now we know what kind of coverage we have been getting from the press, and I think we should be finding out what's happening from the people actually involved and we should be supporting them, just like they have supported us."

Then, some of the striking workers joined San Francisco State students in their own tumultuous campus strike. The action represents a milestone in recent U.S. history -- white students and industrial workers joining each other in two separate struggles.

Although the West Coast oil strike is over now, young people are still working to maintain the community that began to develop during the strike.

The commercial papers don't tell us much about these kinds of labor battles. When they do, they try to discredit the activities.

The press and the big businessmen would like us to think that radical motion is confined to the campus and the ghetto.

But the rumblings of dissatisfaction and dissent are hitting the all-important basic industries. While the workers themselves are setting the pace, strong support is coming from both the student and ghetto communities. The issues, structures and alliances are radically different. And this may present a tough nut for American business to crack.



Photo by National Organizing Committee (Detroit)



# NEWS BLURBS

## BACK TO THE BIBLE

LOS ANGELES (LNS) -- Educators and their bosses from coast to coast are asking themselves how to keep their rebellious charges in line. The National Association of Secondary School Principals reports active protest in 3 out of 5 high schools around the country -- and the protests are becoming increasingly radical.

The California State Board of Education thinks it has come up with a promising, if not very innovative solution.

Last week, the Board voted unanimously to accept a massive "back to the Bible" report to be used as the basis for moral instruction in California's public schools. The report warns that "a return to morality is the only thing that will save America from becoming a hedonistic society ready for takeover by the Communists."

The report is critical of the United Nations, the Supreme Court, and the Philosophy of Humanism, which it calls a "20th Century synonym for Atheism." It recommends the training of teachers in the techniques of moral instruction and suggests Navy and Marine Corps character building booklets as a model.

The report also recommends that the theory of creation described in the Bible's Book of Genesis be taught as equally valid as Darwin's theory of evolution, this on the assumption that "the theory of evolution has done much to take away from the power of God."

## SEARCH AND DESTROY DOPE

MEXICO CITY (LNS) -- More than 2,000 Mexican troops aided by air force planes, destroyed 220 million poppy and marijuana plants in eight states during a 10-week anti-narcotics drive, according to the London Times.

Planes first spotted the plantations, pinpointed them for the troops, then moved in with flamethrowers.

The casualties, announced by the Mexican Attorney General's Office: 8,000 grass plantings.

## NO MORE MISSIONARIES

SAN ANTONIO (LNS) -- A group of brown and black militants confronted the Presbyterian church at its recent national meeting here, May 16-21.

Eliezer Risco, a spokesman for the Spanish-speaking militants told the church folk: "Missionaries have always been on the side of the invader, the man with the gun who came to colonize our people by using religion to justify their stealing, murder, and exploitation. If the church wants to survive, IF the church IS to survive, it must put its moral force behind our revolutionary movements for self-determination."

The Presbyterians were presented with a list of demands. They responded with a paternalistic run-around. Maria Varela writes: "The Presbyterians never did understand what we were demanding -- self-determination. And more than anything else, they revealed to us the depth of their racism and paternalism. It appears that they will not understand our desire and commitment to self-determination until we confront them, with whatever force necessary, to stop them from acting as our white fathers."

## ROTC FIRE BOMBED

DALLAS -- Buildings housing the campus ROTC programs at two Texas universities were firebombed during May, according to Dallas NOTES.

The ROTC headquarters at North Texas State in Denton were bombed early Sunday morning, May 11. Damage was set at \$27,000. At approximately 3 a.m. the previous morning, ROTC at Texas Christian University in Fort Worth had met the same fate. The

## GRASS BEST BY TEST

SEATTLE (LNS) -- Tests recently conducted by the State of Washington Department of Motor Vehicles showed no indication that marijuana impairs driving performance. (Results of the test appear in Science magazine, May, 1969).

A team of workers used a driving simulator (control panel at which the subject "drives" in response to a movie projected in front of him) to test drivers who were experienced marijuana users and familiar with the effects of alcohol.

The test period was four and a half hours. Twenty-nine men and seven women were tested. Average age was 23. Half an hour before the start of testing the subjects were given either two marijuana joints (about 1.7 grams); two drinks (to produce 0.1 per cent blood alcohol); or nothing. (Nearly half the drivers fatally injured in accidents have more than 0.05 percent blood alcohol.)

Intoxicated subjects made signifi-

cantly more mistakes than normal on accelerator, brake, signals, speedometer and total errors, but did ok on steering.

Those stoned on grass were normal in all categories except speedometer. And the examiners admit that a speedometer error may simply mean that the subject checked the speedometer more often: "high" subjects tended to want to drive more slowly, although speed of driving was not actually tested.

## YOUNG LORD MURDERED

CHICAGO -- Manuel Ramos, a member of the Young Lords Organization here, was shot and killed early last month by an off-duty cop.

The Young Lords, formerly a Chicago street gang, is now a radical youth organization for Latinos. The group has been organizing Mexican, Cuban and Puerto Rican youth for a year.

Manuel's murder has aroused angry reaction among Chicago radicals and people have been taking the streets whenever they feel like it, according

to Chicago Kaleidoscope, a radical newspaper.

One night, recently, thousands of people -- black, brown and white -- streamed through the streets to the 18th district police station to demand an indictment of James Lamb, the cop who killed Manuel.

When squad cars and helmeted cops appeared to bust the march, the crowd, "knowing when to fight, and when not to, quickly and easily dispersed," Kaleidoscope writes.

## ARTZONA GRAPE BOYCOTT

SAN FRANCISCO (LNS) -- The grape boycott has hit Arizona growers as well as California's.

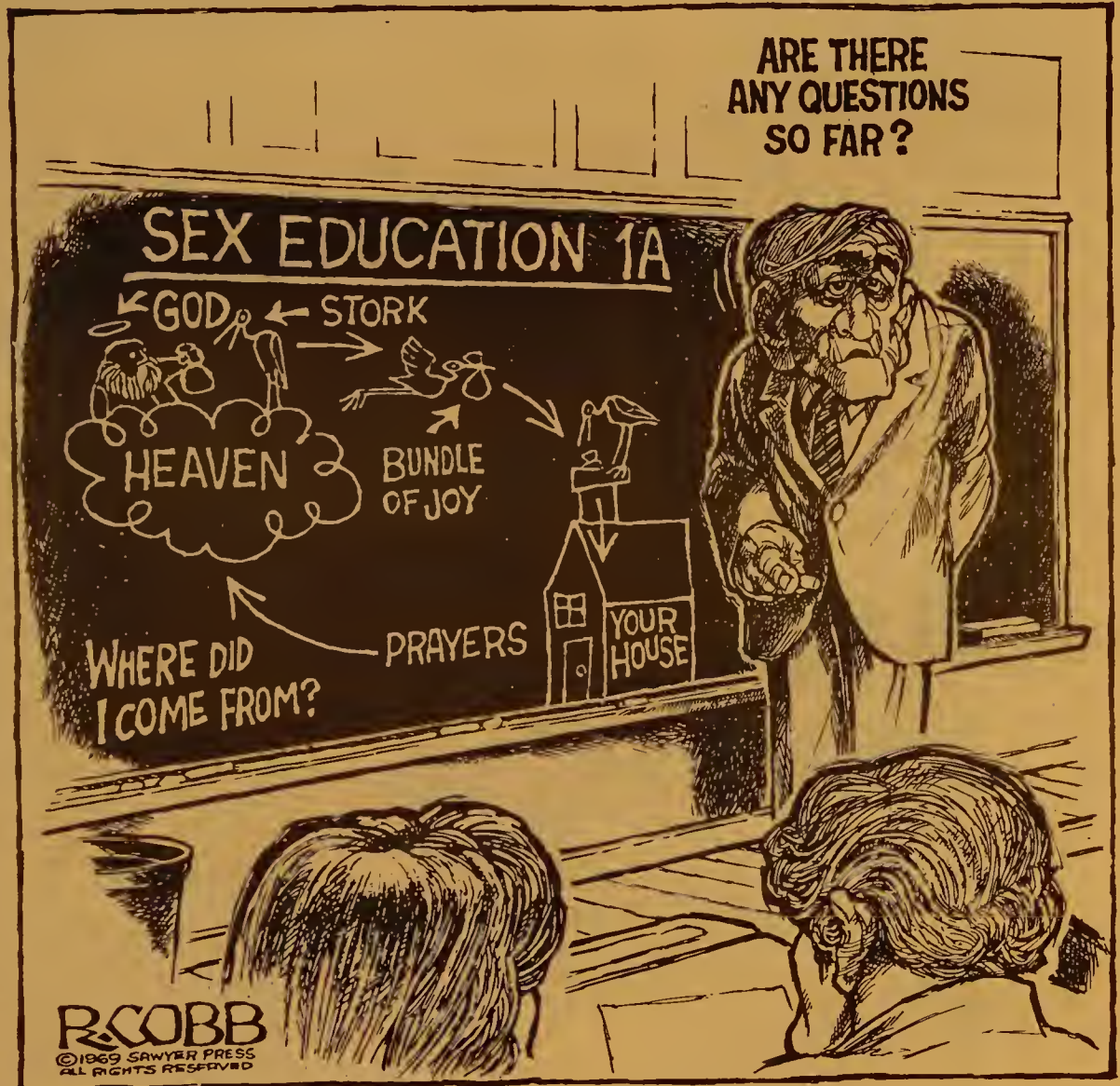
The United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, which has been striking for more than a year in California for union recognition and pay raises, went to Arizona to demand the same things.

Arizona vineyard owners refused to talk.

The Arizona growers had also been marketing California grapes under Arizona labels in an effort to break the strike.

Now that Arizona is also being boycotted, the UFWOC is hitting the two states which produce nearly all the table grapes in the country.

Houston shoppers sympathetic to the farm workers' demands should avoid buying all table grapes, red, green and purple.



bombing there caused \$6,000 damage. Both bombings occurred in storage rooms where rifles, armaments and other equipment are kept.

No arrests have been made in either instance.

At TCU, according to Fire Marshal Larry Winn, students cut fire hoses and threw rocks at cops coming to investigate the fire.

## MITCHELL RAIDS

WASHINGTON -- Hearings on SDS will be held in June by the House Internal Securities Committee, formerly known as the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC).

The investigation has been going on for almost three months, according to Committee chairman Richard Ichord,

as the committee examines its large library of leftist literature.

These hearings seem to fit in well with what appears to be a nation-wide crack-down on the movement, both black and white.

Mike Klonsky, SDS national secretary, in a recent appearance on Face the Nation, warned that Attorney General John Mitchell was planning large-scale raids "in over 50 cities in the United States, trying to pick off the so-called leadership..."

Shortly after his appearance, Klonsky and four others were arrested in their own office in Chicago.

Within seven days after Klonsky's prediction, according to Carl Davidson in the Guardian, more than 400 white, black and Spanish-speaking activists had been arrested on various state and local charges.

## GO PLANT A GARDEN

WASHINGTON (LNS) -- Rep. William Jennings Bryant Dorn of South Carolina recently advised hungry constituents to go plant a garden.

"A small plot of ground, even 30 by 40 feet, if well-attended, can greatly improve your diet," he wrote home from the capital.

Conceding this could pose problems for poor people who live in cities, he said they could always find an idle patch outside of town they could walk or bicycle to.

"This," he observed, "would be fun, exercise and recreation."



Take away the sign 人 (man) from the sign 囚 for prison,  
 Add to it 或 (probability) that makes the word 國 (nation)  
 Take the head-particle from the sign 患 for misfortune:  
 That gives the word 忠 (fidelity),  
 Add the sign 亻 for man (standing) to the sign 憂 for worry.  
 That gives the word 優 (quality).  
 Take away the bamboo top 竹 from the sign 龍 for dragon,  
 That gives you 龍 (dragon)..

People who come out of prison can build up the country.  
 Misfortune is a test of people's fidelity.  
 Those who protest at injustice are people of true merit.  
 When the prison-doors are opened, the real dragon will fly out.

HO CHI MINH PRISON DIARY

MODEL SOLDIER GOES BAD

WASHINGTON (LNS) -- A model G.I. who guards at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and who was awarded an "American Spirit Honor Medal" and served as special escort to Mamie Eisenhower during her husband's funeral, is on his way to becoming a very well known soldier.

Sgt. Michael Sanders was singled out for a special interview in his hometown paper, the Louisville Courier-Journal by the Pentagon, who expected him to live up to his "perfect soldier" image -- an inspiration to the folks back home. They were in for a surprise.

When asked about his privileged job as special guard at the Tomb, Sanders said: "It's unfortunate that when people see me here on duty they will associate me with the Vietnam thing. I am very much opposed to our Vietnam involvement, and I think, so is practically everyone else on duty here."

Other GI's on hand at the interview in the Tomb's underground quarters nodded in agreement, according to the New York Post.

This was too much for the Pentagon. Army Chief of Staff Westmoreland went straight to Sanders' battalion commander (who had chosen Sanders as "top trainee" in basic training) and ordered Sanders to active combat duty in Vietnam.

Sanders is looking for a lawyer to help him fight the Army's vindictive move. But he says, "Even if it's too late to help me, maybe it'll help other guys later on."

FORT ORD ACTION

FORT ORD, Calif (LNS) -- On the morning of Tuesday, May 20, some 300 prisoners at the Fort Ord Stockade, black and white, staged a demonstration very much like last October's "mutiny" at the Presidio Stockade.

The prisoners were protesting stockade conditions -- in particular brutal guards and a segregation cell called "the Box" used frequently against dissident soldiers.

During the half hour between breakfast and morning formation the soldiers huddled in the yard and started singing "Amen!" When MP's approached they dispersed, still chanting, and regrouped. Eventually they were herded into one corner and officers passed among them, promising to listen to their complaints.

At lunchtime the men renewed their protest, filing through the line without accepting food; they simply took trays and silverware, which they immediately turned in. Only nine of the 300 men in the stockade ate lunch that day.

Fourteen members of the Presidio 27 were in the Fort Ord stockade, at the time of the more recent demonstration. They were there undergoing

trial for their non-violent demonstration last October at Presidio. (On Oct. 14, the 27 men sat down and sang "We Shall Overcome" to protest the shooting of a fellow prisoner by a Presidio guard. Their subsequent mutiny trial brought much national attention to the plight of military prisoners.)

CANADA OPEN HOUSE

MONTREAL (LNS) -- Deserters from the U.S. Armed Forces will be welcome immigrants to Canada, according to new regulations announced recently by Canadian authorities.

Deserters have found haven in Canada before, but their status has been in doubt. The current decision in favor of the deserters drew on an important legal-historical point: from 1939 to 1941, before U.S. entry into World War Two,

Canadian deserters were permitted to enter the U.S. to settle.

The American Deserters Committee in Montreal hailed the government ruling as a victory, noting that it was a result of considerable public pressure from anti-war groups, the United Church of Canada, the New Democratic Party and even the established mass media.

The ADC has this advice for deserters thinking of moving to Canada: "When a guy deserts, he should enter Canada as a visitor or tourist and get in touch with one of the anti-draft or anti-military groups for counselling."

Deserters should not apply at the border for immigration -- even though such application is now permitted, because it is essential that they be properly prepared to make application,

(For info, contact American Deserters Committee, 1227 Wolfe St, Montreal, Phone 514-521-4113. Also check with the Draft Counseling Service of Houston.)

A HOPEFUL CAMOFLAGE

PHILADELPHIA (LNS) -- Richard Sgorbati, 19, appeared before his induction board wearing only shorts, shoes and an American flag. His body was covered with psychedelic paintings.

"It's simple," he explained, "I just don't want to go into the draft."

Police then arrested him on charges of breach of the peace, disorderly conduct and desecration of the flag.



JACKSON, Miss. (LNS) -- The southern belles competing for the honor of representing Mississippi in the Miss U.S.A. -- Miss Universe contest were confronted by eight women who had dressed up in costumes -- instead of stripping down in bikinis to please the males.

They paraded in front of the downtown hotel where the beauty contest was being judged. They were dressed as: a bride ("SOLD," wearing chains), a white-uniformed worker ("Join the SERVICE of your choice"), a streetwalker ("Myth USA"), a housewife ("U.S. Grade A Choice Meat, \$1.65 @ lb."), a pregnant woman ("I'm a Creative Plaything"), and a witch.

Earlier in the day about 15 women from several parts of the state had gathered in the second Women's Liberation rap held in Mississippi. Further meetings and actions are planned.

BLURBS



photo by bill peltz/southern newsreel



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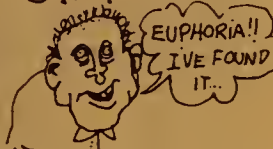
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# Selective Servitude

Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey and Selective Service headquarters in Washington refer with pride to "manpower channeling" as an essential quality of the draft.

This euphemism refers to the process by which Selective Service determines who will be drafted and who will not; it thereby makes basic decisions affecting the lives of millions of young men and the future of the country.

In establishing a list of critical occupations for which deferments will be granted, Selective Service serves corporate interests by guaranteeing a supply of trained technical workers. At the same time it supplies the army with a disproportionate number of black, brown and poor white people who cannot possibly fulfill Selective Service requirements for a 2-A deferment: essential to the "national health, safety or interest" of capitalism.

The Selective Service System also makes it easier for rich people to receive a financial hardship deferment than poor people. Thus, someone like George Hamilton, whose contribution to his mother cannot be matched by army dependency allotments, receives a 4-A deferment, while the person who can contribute only \$80 a month to a dependent relative does not.

Selective Service influences graduate students' choice of studies. It even determines the scope and nature of draft counseling, the centers of draft protest, the rate of recruitment of new activists and the forms of resistance. Manpower channeling works!

In this column we will publish the names, addresses and occupations of the local draft board members in Harris County. Perhaps we can also uncover where some of their interests lie. We would appreciate any additional information on these men which our readers may have.

The Selective Service System in Houston is represented by the Texas State headquarters in Austin, the Appeal Board for the Eastern Appeal Board Area of Texas and the local draft boards (the latter two located at 201 Fannin, Houston 77002)

There are over 4,000 local boards in the United States. Twelve of them are in Harris County.

We'll start with the members of the Appeal Board for this area. Regulations provide that all appeal boards include one member from labor, one from industry, one physician, one lawyer and, "where applicable," one from agriculture. The names of the members are accurate as of April, 1969.

## APPEAL BOARD FOR EASTERN APPEAL BOARD AREA OF TEXAS 201 Fannin, Houston 77002

	Occupation	Residence.
Paul E Daugherty, 64 (Chairman)	attorney and oilman 2727 Kirby Dr.	3253 Avalon Pl 522-5891
Mr. Daugherty was chairman of the Ralph Yarborough for Governor Committee of Harris County in 1954. He is listed in the Houston Social Register.		
Gilbert W Liestman, 69	retired	7714 Richmond
Madison Farnsworth, 72	retired Gulf Oil executive	1754 Rice Blvd., 528-7789
Social Registerite. He served in World War I; is a life member of the Houston Chamber of Commerce; a trustee of Lon Morris College in Jacksonville, Texas; is a Mason and a Shriner. In fiscal 1967 Gulf Oil was number 94 of the top 100 American war contractors. \$49.8 million worth.		
Dr. Bill Robins, 57	physician, St. Joseph Professional Bldg.	267 Maple Valley 622-8985
Donald A. Horn, 48	Executive Secretary, Harris County AFL-CIO	4349 N. Mac Gregor Way 748-4321

"THEY ARE CHOSEN BECAUSE OF THEIR CHARACTER, INTEGRITY AND STANDING IN THE COMMUNITY... AND WITH SUCH OTHER QUALIFICATIONS AS WILL SECURE COMPLETE FAIRNESS AND IMPARTIALITY IN THEIR DECISIONS."

- Organization of the Selective Service System, a pamphlet published by the national headquarters of the SSS.

The occupational break-down of the 59 local board members in Harris County looks like this: 36 businessmen, 13 professionals, three technical workers, two clerical workers, one farmer, one truant officer, one minister, and two unknown. Businessmen seem to have a corner on "character, integrity and standing in the community." Whose community?

In Harris County, there are 40,696 persons employed in the occupational group of "managers, officials, proprietors including farms:" 12 percent of the total employed population (318,708 - according to 1960 Census). They comprise over 62.7 percent of the local boards.

In the four categories of operatives, private household workers, laborers and service workers are 105,802 persons. over 33 percent of the employed labor force. They are not represented on the draft boards.

NEXT ISSUE: LOCAL BOARD 56.

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# Welfare mothers unite

By S. Duncan

Welfare mothers in Houston are getting together to demand their rights and challenge the Texas welfare system.

Although Texas is a rich state, its welfare payments per recipient are almost the lowest in the country and have been getting smaller as the welfare roles increase. The reason? There's a ceiling on welfare spending in the state constitution, something that exists in no other state.

Last September the maximum Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) grant was reduced \$12 from \$135 to \$123 per month for a family with four or more children (\$102 for three children, \$81 for two children).

In May most families were cut again under a "new system" eliminating the

maximum grant but funding families 50 percent of what the welfare department thinks they need to live.

Some large families received a slight raise because, for them, 50 percent of need is more than the old maximum. Many families were cut off completely.

The "new system" no longer discriminates against large families; it attempts to distribute hunger and despair more fairly -- 50 percent of minimum need for everyone.

This 50 percent will be halved again unless the good voters raise the ceiling from \$60 million to \$80 million Aug 5. They rejected 2-1 an amendment to raise it to \$75 million last November. It is doubtful they will change their minds.

This distresses the welfare department and the Community Welfare Planning Association (CWPA), a United Fund sponsored group "interested" in improving the welfare situation. (Their "in-

terest" was evident in their refusal to sign a petition the welfare mothers sent to the President requesting federal disaster funds, since the state couldn't help. The most CWPA feels it can do is some voter education.

Despite the ceiling the mothers saw several obvious alternatives to cutting the children's checks. One was to transfer funds from the other programs and cut all recipients grants -- not just AFDC grants -- which would lessen the hardship for any one individual.

The department is now saying it might have to cut the others. But up until now, old age assistance, aid to the blind and aid to the disabled have continued to be funded close to 100 percent of need, while the children get 50 percent.

However, the other programs are largely white programs, and AFDC is largely black and Mexican-American, -- it is obvious which cuts would bring

the most effective complaints.

Another alternative would have been to cut down administrative costs of the bureaucracy.

The employees are constantly saying how terrible the cuts are and how sorry they are, but that they are helpless because of the ceiling. Evidently they are not sorry enough to consider suggesting to the legislature that reductions be made where there is more to reduce.

Commissioner Burton Hackney makes \$26,000 a year. Regional Director Oliver Cole makes better than \$1,000 a month. Workers and supervisors make from \$500 to \$900 a month. A mother and four children get \$114 a month. No transfer of funds is considered.

Obviously welfare bureaucrats are more concerned with their own comfort and security than with that of the children.

A third alternative was the appeal for federal disaster funds. However, the officials would lose popularity if

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# Kindergarten is kid stuff

By Dennis Fitzgerald

Well, I sure feel better now. It isn't often I feel like whistlin' and stompin' because of what that school board does, but they've done some mighty straight shooting this time. And I want to thank them for a fine and noble action in abolishing kindergarten.

I can remember like yesterday all the things I learned in kindergarten. I learned how to lie down on the floor and keep my eyes closed even if I wasn't tired, because old Mrs. McCurdy said I was tired and she was the teacher so she ought to know.

I learned how to color without getting across the lines, and I learned the true and exact way to draw a cat. Coloring across the lines meant that you were messy and that you hadn't learned the true and exact way to draw a cat. Coloring across the lines meant you were messy and that you hadn't learned the right way to do things. Drawing cats different from how Mrs. McCurdy showed us on the board was wrong because they probably would look too much like a horse with whiskers.

I also learned about indoor voices and outdoor voices. Indoor voices are very quiet so you can hardly hear them, and outdoor voices are everything that's left over. If a lot of people got mixed up and used the outdoor voice inside that was bad, because Mrs. McCurdy didn't have such a good outdoor voice (it squeaked a lot). Then Mrs. McCurdy would make us all be quiet because she couldn't hear herself think and nobody was listening to her and everybody was speaking without being called on.

I learned how you weren't supposed to get mad, or cry, or get too excited or go to the bathroom without asking first. Hitting people was another thing. You couldn't hit another boy because that was bad, and you couldn't hit girls because they were girls.

All in all, I learned a lot of things that were very useful because everyone else was learning the same thing, and that made it a game to see who could learn the best and make Mrs. McCurdy be nice to you.

Though, of course, having Mrs. McCurdy be nice to you wasn't the only thing. Some of the other boys didn't like her much and they used to squinch up their faces and imitate her voice saying, "Now, who knows what this is?" They were the bad boys, and every week or so Mrs. McCurdy would choose one of them to be a sacrifice and he would have to go to the office -- which was the worst thing that could happen to you.

That was my first acquaintance with the Applied Nameless Fears Theory. Going to the office was never so bad as just thinking about it. I'd have

done almost anything to avoid being sent to the office. Later on I came to feel the same way about making bad grades, and especially flunking. In high school they added communism, marijuana, and pre-marital intercourse to my list of Nameless Fears. I was beginning to have an awful lot of things to worry about.

And that's some of the reasons why I think the school board is doing a fine thing by cutting out kindergarten. I think Mrs. McCurdy might not have been so nervous, and I might not have had so much to try to unlearn later, if we'd both just skipped kindergarten altogether.

Of course, the school board might not see things exactly that way, apparently being more concerned with saving money, but then I'm not one to quibble over why they do what they do so long as they do what they do. It seems to me that a concerned citizenry might even convince the board -- before Aug. 20 when they have to put in next year's budget -- that there could be a considerable savings in also eliminating first grade, report cards, all current textbooks, and the compiling of secret lists of 'troublemakers.'

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On Memorial Day -- May 30, 1969 -- 50,000 people turned the small university town of Berkeley into a pulsing sea of humanity. And all because of a small muddy vacant lot.

For two weeks the legendary street fighters of the San Francisco Bay had fought perhaps their fiercest battle. A battle that built such an overwhelming show of popular solidarity across the entire state that it can with honesty only be called a people's struggle: a bitter joyous resistance by the people of Berkeley against the forces of Law and Order.

And it was a battle so serious that, for the first time in recent US history, police shot guns into crowds of white people. More than 200 persons were hit with shotguns, .30 calibre carbine rifles and .38 revolvers. Twenty-five year old James Rector was killed, a bullet piercing his heart; Allan Blanchard, 29, was blinded for life; nearly a thousand persons were arrested.

And all because a people laid claim to a small piece of turf.

This particular little chunk of soil was a year ago the site of some beautiful old homes. But an expanding corporation known as the University of California bought the land for \$1.3 million, tore down the people-dwellings and replaced them with a solid block of nothing. The lot became an eyesore, used as a parking lot and a dump.

Lee Davidson and Jeff Gerth wrote for LNS:

"Then the people of the community, sick of the ugly deserted lot, got together and started working on the land. The first Sunday a hundred showed up -- students, women, children, hippies, businessmen. Everyone was so eager to work that there weren't enough tools to go around; as soon as someone stopped working someone else asked for the pick, shovel or rake.

"Money was collected and sod was brought in, and a carpet of grass was unrolled. Trees and flowers were planted, a sandbox and swings were put in for the children, and brick walkways were laid.

"During the week the park provided a place for people to rap, lie in the sun, play music and cook. Every weekend thousands of People worked in the park, and at the end of the day a 'People's Stew' was cooked, and the weary but satisfied workers would sit around and eat together."

Stew Alpert wrote "In the People's Park I have enjoyed working for the first time in my life. I think lots of people have had that experience. Ever since I was 18, I hated every job I had and either quit or was fired. But this is something different. With aching back and sweat on my brow, there are no bosses. We are creating our own desires. We work like mad men and we love it."

Stew Alpert might have loved it but the University was fuming. Maybe it was a nice thing, sure; maybe it gave kids and hippies a place to play and create and find meaningful work for the first times in their lives, OK; but for chrissakes, it WAS private property.

On May 14, University Chancellor Roger Heyns announced that a fence would be erected around People's Park "to reestablish the conveniently forgotten fact that the field is indeed the University's and to exclude unauthorized persons from the site."

The next morning they put up the fence. The university was taking back its land -- to build a soccer field. There are already four soccer fields on that side of campus.

Five thousand people gathered on the Berkeley campus. Dan Siegel, president of the student body, told the crowd: "Roger Heyns does not want you to think that you can control your lives. That is why he is tearing it all down. For seven months he allowed a mud puddle to exist... but when some other people found a better way of using the land, Heyns suddenly said that he wanted a soccer field."

Siegel called for the people to "take the park." Thousands hit the streets. They were met by Berkeley City police, California Highway Patrolmen,

San Francisco tactical squad cops, and Alameda County sheriffs.

Gerth and Davidson wrote: "The inevitable tear gas barrage began. But this was no normal Berkeley street battle. There were at least 3,000 people, including many non-students, straight people, and even some fraternity guys who had helped build the park, and the intensity of the fighting was greater than ever before. They were fighting for more than a set of demands, but for something they had created.

"The police could not disperse the demonstrators with tear gas canisters. People kept moving and eventually enlarged the battle scene into a thirty square block area. Determined to rout the demonstrators, the cops began to escalate their offensive. Alameda county sheriffs, equipped with twelve gauge shotguns filled with birdshot and lead pellets, fired repeatedly into the crowd. Many people in the streets were shot in the backs, others were shot standing on roofs overlooking the scene...

"Even in adjacent residential areas the fighting was heavy, as police shot tear gas canisters into houses and shot people on rooftops. Many residents, both young and old, aided people, offering first aid and the relative shelter of their homes."

That evening good governor Reagan called out the National Guard, imposed a 10 p.m. curfew and prohibited any public gathering in Berkeley.

It was on this first day that James Rector was killed. Three buckshot pellets a third of an inch in diameter were taken from his body. At least one of the pellets struck his heart and caused his death.

Massive rallies and street fighting continued for days. On Thursday, May 22, cops arrested 482 people in downtown Berkeley. They were taken to the Alameda County jail at Santa Rita; many were beaten.

According to LNS reporter Lee Davidson, "The brutal treatment accorded the 400 people arrested caused continued on 14

# PEOP PA

By Thorne

"Whites have now had their Watts, and shooting whites, it will be repeated elsewhere and horrible. Now we hear of its use as a means of propulsion. Escalation in domestic violence makes yesterday's horror common-place. People's Park in Hard Times.

The top photo shows People's Park in Berkeley. The Guardsman with his helmet on his gun among GI's. The center picture shows James Rector (circled). Rector died from the wound on the roof, was blinded. On the left -- the Bay Area, right to left, Grover Wickersham, Paul Rick.

## OUTCRY

The following article is part of a longer piece which appeared in Outcry, a paper published in Berkeley during the People's Park struggle. It was written as an antidote to the distortions printed in the national media: to get the word out about what was really happening in occupied Berkeley.

We have omitted the "hot news" part of the article, as more updated information appears elsewhere on this page. The section we are printing gives an analytic overview, relating the Berkeley actions to the larger movement for revolutionary change in this country.

The fundamental problems of society effect most everyone. The problems include: higher cost of living and higher taxes, with wages falling behind; people living in rat-infested hovels in the cities; astronomical tax increases to pay for the military budget, while thousands of Americans starve; workers being kicked out of jobs because of automation; schools to train a white elite, forcing the rest into low-caliber jobs.

While these problems show no sign of diminishing, those few who control America's fabulous wealth get fatter and fatter. Consider this: from 1965 the real weekly income of the American wage-earners STAYED ABOUT THE SAME. (In 1965, \$78.53 per week; in 1968, \$78.81.) In the same period, the profits of the top 500 corporations ROSE OVER 40%.

This is how America works. People's Park is small, for a lot of us, it hit the heart of something much larger.

The American system that allows corporations to rake it in while workers must struggle to keep alive. The American system cannot solve its own problems because it is the system that causes those problems. Capitalism is DESIGNED to benefit

only a few, at the expense of the many.

The fact that America increasingly cannot solve its problems clearly shows that it is a decaying social order. It must run a tight ship. It tries to smooth over the faults and fissures which are the signs of that decay. America presents a one-dimensional facade, with no room for color and variation. On a tight ship, you can't rock the boat.

People who realize this try to fight back. In People's Park, at the University of California, at Columbia, in Detroit, in Mexico, in France, in Vietnam. We read every day about students, black people, workers, all kinds of people -- fighting back against that small group of men who control our country, the politicians, generals and corporation executives. These "protestors" have tried the so-called "legitimate" methods: negotiation, the courts, grievance committees, the "proper channels."

In the early '60's, black people intensified the fight for their rights. The system naturally did not respond. Their condition remained the same.

continued on 14

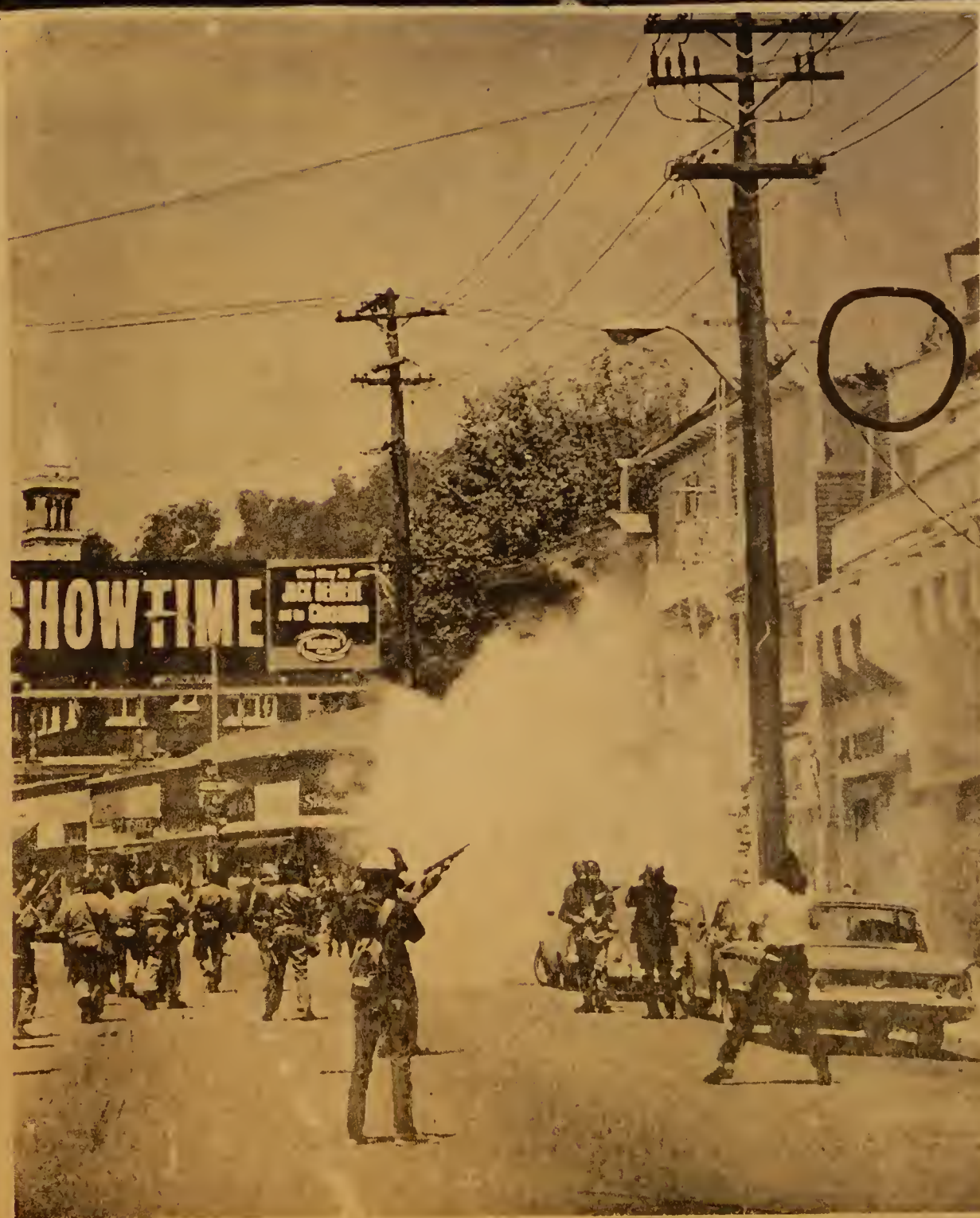


# PEOPLE'S MARK

the Dreyer

and once the precedent has been set for  
there. A year ago, riot gas seemed bizar-  
and inquire into the variety used and the  
estic counter-insurgency, as in Vietnam,  
place." -- Todd Gitlin writing about

in the early stages. Below is a National  
n -- a symbol of the anti-war movement  
cops immediately after they shot James  
ounds. Artist Alan Blanchard, on the next  
Battle of Berkeley rages. LNS photos are  
Pat Crowley, John Fante and Susan Good-



# PEOPLE'S PARK . . .

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a small scandal in the Bay Area. People in the prison were made to lie face down on a cold cement floor, and they were subjected to constant verbal harassment and sporadic beatings."

Treatment in the jail was so rough that it even put a federal judge uptight. US District Judge Robert Peckham issued a restraining order against the Sheriff and his crew, prohibiting them from: 1) assaulting the plaintiffs with clubs or in any manner whatsoever; 2) depriving plaintiffs of right to counsel, either by intimidation of plaintiffs or their attorneys; 3) threatening physical injury to plaintiffs.

The brutal reactions on the part of the Laworder freaks and the justice of the People's Park struggle caused what one organizer called "The greatest show of solidarity in the history of the student movement

in the United States."

On May 22, a student referendum was held at Berkeley. A student official called it the largest turnout of voters in University history. Over 15,000 students voted; 85% expressed their support for the People's Park struggle.

The university's math, psychology and education departments announced the same day that they would stop work until the cops were removed from the campus.

The Alameda County Labor Council of the AFL-CIO voted a "strong protest" of police actions.

San Francisco Assemblyman John Burton said Reagan had created "his own Vietnam" at Berkeley.

Support actions took place at almost every California campus -- the big ones and the little ones. On May 26, 10,000 people marched on the state capitol in Sacramento. Most of the demonstrators were from schools that had known little previous activity, like

Chico State, San Jose State, the University of California at Davis, Sacramento State and Sacramento City College.

And support came from such unlikely (at least unlikely to those who don't realize what's happening in this country right now) places as the National Guard itself.

Lee Davidson wrote: "... people rapped with the Guardsmen many of whom were sympathetic to the People's Park. One group of guardsmen reported that they were watering the plants in the Park, and weeding the gardens. Many ... were seen flashing peace signs and clenched fist salutes as they passed in trucks. National Guard marches were often comical, as men were purposefully negligent in following orders."

The night before the massive Memorial Day march (and it was clear it would be a big one) the Berkeley City Council voted 5-4 to lease the

land from the university so that it could be used as a park. But such a decision rests finally with the UC Regents, and it isn't likely they'll go along.

Chancellor Heyns in a PR ploy, has said that perhaps part of the land might be used as a "recreational area."

"The northeast area can then be developed as an outdoor recreational area to include greenery and play equipment for the children of married students." But, of course, it couldn't be used for the "gathering of big crowds," and (here's the key one), the University would maintain complete control.

This quite clearly misses the point. The people of Berkeley don't need a park; they need a turf. They need a piece of land to work on, to make decisions about, to fondly shape the direction of.

But, (and of course you're right), that wouldn't be enough -- they wouldn't be satisfied with that. Give 'em an inch and they'd want a mile. Let them shape just one city block of earth in a rational and loving manner and they might get some crazy perverted notion that the whole scene could stand a revamping. They might just decide to take the whole puzzle apart and put the pieces back together so they fit.

People's Park now; tomorrow....?

## Ask an Indian

Someday a petty official will appear with a piece of paper, called a land title, which states that the University of California owns the land of the People's Park. Where did that piece of paper come from? What is it worth?

A long time ago the Costanoan Indians lived in the area that is now called Berkeley. They had no concept of land ownership. They believed that the land was under the care and guardianship of the people who used it and lived on it.

Catholic missionaries took the land away from the Indians. No agreements

were made. No papers were signed. They ripped it off in the name of God.

The Mexican government wanted to pretend that it was not the army that guaranteed them the land. They drew up some papers that said they legally owned it. No Indians signed those papers.

The Americans were not fooled by the papers. They had a stronger army than the Mexicans. They beat them in a war and took the land. Then they wrote some papers of their own and forced the Mexicans to sign them.

The American Government sold the

land to some white settlers. The Government gave the settlers a piece of paper called a land title in exchange for some money. All this time there were still some Indians around who claimed the land. The American army killed most of them.

The piece of paper saying who owned the land was passed around among rich white men. Sometimes the white men were interested in taking care of the land. Usually they were just interested in making money. Finally, some very rich men, who run the University of California, bought the land.

Immediately these men destroyed the houses that had been built on the land. The land went the way of so much other land in America -- it became a parking lot.

We are building a park on the land. We will take care of it and guard it, in the spirit of the Costanoan Indians. When the University comes with its land title we will tell them: "Your land title is covered with blood. We won't touch it. Your people ripped off the land from the Indians a long time ago. If you want it back now, you will have to fight for it again."

## OUTCRY . . .

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Black people now fight to free themselves from the system itself.

Workers, black and white, traditionally have tried to fight vicious managements through their unions. But the unions sold them out, and union leaders now work hand-in-glove with the corporations. Now workers have formed groups -- like the League of Revolutionary Black Workers in Detroit -- to fight not only the corporations, but also the racist union leadership. The Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union, in Richmond California, asked striking students at San Francisco State and UC-Berkeley to join them in their fight against Standard Oil.

High school and college students have been trained for years to change their schools through student government and administrative committees. But it has become clear that the only way to equalize educational opportunity and to get breathing space is to totally reorganize the entire educational system. Now the system only concentrates on educating elite white students to serve the capitalist system, rather than making schools into institutions that serve the people.

The "proper channels" have failed. Society does not -- cannot -- meet everyone's needs, not the way it works now. People whose needs aren't met now rise up in anger against that society. They must begin to fight to control their lives.

A tight ship has no room for "misfits" must repress "rebellion."

-- Police have been used on over 100 campuses this year, the National Guard has been called to schools six times, over 4000 people have been arrested.

-- In the last two years, there have been more wildcat strikes than in the past 20 years. The government calls in professional strike-breakers and passes anti-strike legislation.

-- The U.S. has dropped more bombs on Vietnam than the total

number dropped during World War II, and maintains more than 3300 bases in 64 countries.

-- The police fire into a crowd of innocent white people in Berkeley. Outrageous, but that's what they've been doing in the black ghettos for years. In the past four years alone, the National Guard has occupied over 70 cities. Police and Guardsmen have killed over 200 black people and injured over 5000. Guardsmen occupied the city of Wilmington, Delaware, for OVER NINE MONTHS.

On Friday night, May 16, 24 hours after the shooting in Berkeley, police shot and killed a 15-year-old black student in Burlington, North Carolina. Over 15 members of the Black Panther Party have been killed during the last three years.

Short of murder, America's organized repression takes many other forms. For instance, over 60 Black Panthers have been arrested in New York City and given exorbitant bails. Many Panthers and other radicals sit in jail at this moment, around the country. They are America's political prisoners.

America is becoming a militarized society. A police state. Ask yourself this:

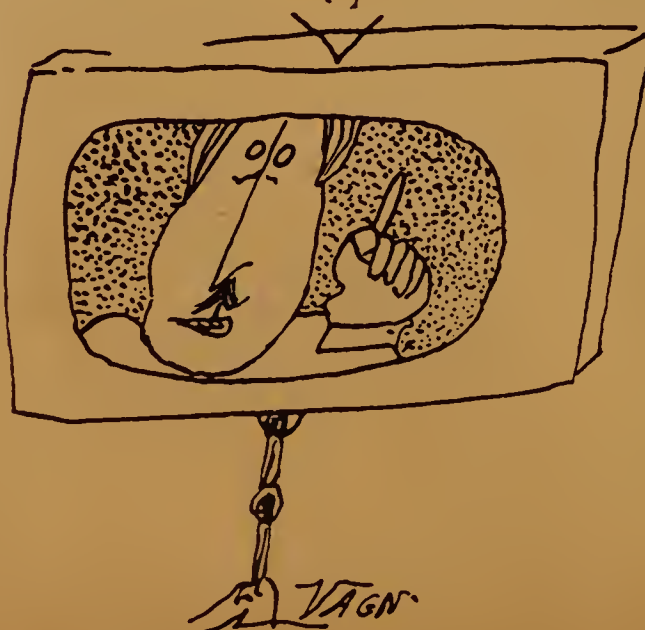
Which came first -- the struggle for black liberation or racism?

Which came first -- the struggle for self-determination in Vietnam, or the occupation by imperialist troops?

Which came first -- the student revolt or the creation of elitist, hollow universities?

In People's Park, the Berkeley community tried to build something of its own. It wasn't much to begin with, but it was something new, something to replace the existing "order." Just as in Vietnam, just as in Detroit, in Watts, everywhere, this attempt was met with the most vicious suppression. The struggle for self-determination everywhere is the struggle for the new society. Bullets, clubs and tear gas cannot and will not end it.

WE INTERRUPT THIS PROGRAMME TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR ASKS ALL PERSONS TO AVOID THE CENTRE OF TOWN WHERE THE AUTHORITIES ARE HOLDING DISCUSSIONS WITH STUDENTS





# Mothers Unite

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they admitted that desperate poverty and hunger exist in Texas. And they have continually tried to deny its presence.

A Citizen's Board of Inquiry into Hunger and Malnutrition in the U.S. identified 30 Texas counties as hunger counties; in the State Department of Public Welfare survey, 24 of these counties reported no hunger.

When Hackney testified before the House Education and Labor Committee investigating hunger in the U.S., he said malnutrition existed in Texas because of ignorance, not poverty. "If a Mexican woman had a bushel of money, she would still feed those kids tortillas and beans," he claimed.

The mothers now realize that none of these alternatives were considered. They know the people who run the welfare system do not work in the interest of those affected by it, but rather in their own interest and that of the tax-payer. (The average taxpayer strongly resents having to pay for the support of other people's children. He doesn't realize that all he's paying is about 60 cents a year.)

The aim of the system is thus to spend as little money as possible, rather than to "help" those with no means of support toward a better future, as the good-hearted like to believe.

The media in Houston has failed to point this out. The Dallas Morning News at least ran a series attacking some of the myths about welfare. (Such as the myth that most people on welfare are lazy and could be working. Only 7 percent of the people on welfare, the care-takers of the children, are employable, and half of them do work.)

The Houston papers not only fail to attack the myths, but have misrepresented the situation in their reporting. (One article mentioned the allowances of \$65 for a mother and \$25 for a child and failed to say that what they actually get is half of that. Another article suggested that most recipients were getting raises in May.)

The mothers have joined together in Welfare Rights Organizations all over the country. There are now WRO's in eight Houston neighborhoods. The organizations work to protect the rights of individual members and also to develop group campaigns against the welfare system.

In Houston, members of the organization are assisting each other with appeals for fair hearings, a right most recipients do not even know they have. WRO turned in more appeals in April and May than the department usually receives in a year.

In 1968 \$60 million was spent on welfare in Texas. Ten percent of this, \$6 million, went to 36,125 AFDC families with 126,540 children. In 1968 over \$74 million in federal farm payments went to 1826 Texas recipients. Little doles are called "handouts." Big doles are called "subsidies."

The department has responded in some cases by trying to talk people out of their appeals or by offering them what they should be receiving anyway so they will cancel the appeals. The hearing officer, Roy Irvin, has denied the mothers their right to have the hearing at a time and place convenient to them, insisting that they come to his office.

May 1, the mothers held a feed-in at the state welfare office in which they asked the department to feed the children three square meals. The 41 cents a day they are allowed per child obviously cannot house, clothe, and feed the child.

They not only were not fed, but were shoved down the stairs as they tried to enter the executive offices to talk to Oliver Cole. Irvin, the hearing officer, was seen choking one of the girls.

The mothers also picketed NASA at the last launch, asking that more attention be given to the earth situation.

In Baltimore mothers recently sat-in demanding that WRO be recognized as the official union and bargaining agent for welfare recipients and that they be given an office and phone in the welfare department for that purpose. In other places they have demanded that recipients be included on decision-making boards.

They have also made demands for mass benefits such as special grants for winter clothing. The strategy of getting as many people as much money as possible from the system has a double thrust. It offers the people real and potential results -- money -- necessary to sustain mass action, and it pushes the inadequate system to its limits, pressuring more significant change.

The mothers must work for immediate goals because they are in immediate need. Our support of them in their struggle does not mean that we are in favor of welfare if it just raises the hand-outs and "consults" with the recipients. We are opposed to anyone humbly asking the powers in this country for what is rightfully his.

Our feelings about welfare are expressed by G William Domhoff in a paragraph from his "How to Commit Revolution:"

"Maybe you will learn to ignore the leaders you are harassing and decide to replace them and their system with yourselves and your own system, and on that day you will become revolutionaries. Instead of militant supplicants appealing to the stuffy Father Figures for a little more welfare and social justice and a little less war."



sds  
car  
bombed

A car belonging to members of University of Houston SDS was firebombed May 27 in what one SDSer described as the right wing's "most brazen action in recent Houston history."


The car was set ablaze at 10:15 p.m. in front of the students' home just off the UH Campus, according to Wayne Draznin of SDS. The tires had been slashed earlier in the evening.

As the car burned, a voice over the telephone warned the SDSers that "next time it'll be up your black ass." Draznin said he suspects the caller was a Ku Klux Klansman.

"In the past the Klan's attempts at terrorism have taken place in the early morning hours," he said. "This action was clearly intended to be taken as a warning of escalation."

Since the bombing, many Houston movement people both black and white, have received threats on their lives.

Right-wing harassment of left-leaning individuals is nothing new in Houston. The Klan hasn't limited its harassment to SNCC and SDS -- the home of respectable members of the Houston liberal scene, including that of a local lawyer, have been shot up several times during the last few years.



**UP TIGHT WITH THE DRAFT?**

**DRAFT COUNSELING SERVICE**  
OF HOUSTON  
**102 N. SAMPSON**

SUN.-THURS. 7-10 P.M. 225-4642

continued from 3

ence to Wilson's disclosing of certain information connected with the probe.

Wilson however, claimed he was only performing his civic duty in letting the taxpayers know what was going on in their school. The Tribune, an enthusiastic Wilson booster, quoted him as saying that he hoped the Grand Jury probe would cause the UH administration and regents to drop "their complacent attitude and remove from the campus those individuals who desire to bring about not only the destruction of the university itself, but also the destruction of what they refer to as the establishment which is you and I, the recognized authority."

It was unclear from Wilson's statements, assuming the truth of the charges exactly how taking off one's clothes or wielding an electric vibrator was going to destroy the university. It was also unclear exactly who recognized Wilson's authority.

\* \* \*

About mid-February of this year, a Grand Jury (the same Grand Jury that stirred up the UH) investigated an incident in which two cops were charged with literally kicking out the eye of a young black man, Johnny Coward. DA McMaster subpoenaed Coward and the two policemen. The cops testified that the youth was drunk and had knocked his eye out during a tussle in which he fell to the concrete. This was enough to satisfy the Grand Jury, which no-billed the cops.

But a physician at Ben Taub Hospital who treated Coward immediately following the incident states that Coward had not been drinking and could not have suffered the injury by a fall.

That physician was not subpoenaed for testimony by either McMaster or the Grand Jury. Coward has been charged with aggravated assault and is scheduled to come to trial shortly.

Thus, the image of white law and order is protected from the lawless and disorderly realities.

\* \* \*

Earlier last year the Grand Jury again proved itself an acquiescing agent for repression. Lee Otis Johnson, who was then having visible success as a dynamic black organizer was indicted half a dozen times in as many months.

"Seems like every time Lee Otis walked out the door he was busted on some asinine charge," says a friend. "Once they busted him for burglary. The Grand Jury indicted him on the testimony of some cops who saw him climbing in the window of this house. Turned out later that was Lee Otis' own house, but they never bothered to check that out before he was indicted."

"Another time he was indicted for car theft. That was a car that a friend had loaned him, but they didn't check that either. The jury just went ahead and indicted him. They were so hot to get Lee Otis, they didn't care what they hung on him."

Neither of the above indictments ever came to trial. The DA's office was a little more cautious than the Grand Jury in choosing when to stick its public neck out. Finally they were able to hang a rap on him for possession and sale of marijuana to an undercover agent. (Actually, he just passed a joint to a black agent at a party -- but under state law, that constitutes sale.)

For that first offense narcotics violation the young black leader was given 30 years.



average two days a week). They have no staff except for the prosecutor's office, and they are not allowed to hire outside experts.

If one Grand Jury refused to issue an indictment, the prosecutor is free to try another jury and yet another until he persuades one to go along. If a Grand Jury decides to indict someone he doesn't want convicted, the prosecutor can always find a way to let the case die. In some states he has the legal right to dismiss any indictment.

Though the Grand Jury is generally useless to defendants, it can help the prosecutor in several important ways.

Confronted with public pressure to bring to trial someone the jury wants to protect, the prosecutor can have the case killed by a jury of "ordinary Citizens."

The Brooklyn DA used this tactic with great success when a policeman shot a black w shot a black youth in 1965. The Grand Jury issued a report exonerating the cop. DA Koota said there was nothing more he could do, and the courts rejected CORE's petition demanding further inquiry.

Through a Grand Jury report -- one which names names -- the D.A. may be able to prosecute in the mass media opponents against whom he could prove no case in court. Black militants in Cleveland were harrassed in just this manner after that city's most recent "riots."

In the early 1950's a New York Grand Jury report accused officials of the United Electrical Workers Union of membership in the Communist Party -- which was not a crime even then -- and recommended that the National Labor Relations Board decertify the union.

The DA can use the Grand Jury to force adverse witnesses, like movement activists, to talk with him outside of court and to turn books and papers over to him before trial. The prosecutor needs this power to prepare for trial.

He can also use the transcript of the Grand Jury proceedings at trial to contradict an adverse witness into lying to the Grand Jury and then convict the witness of perjury, even if he doesn't have enough evidence to try the witness for any substantial crime.

The prosecutor has this power only through the Grand Jury. Ordinarily we are no more required to talk with a DA than with the FBI or the police. We can refuse to talk with any of them without fear of being jailed for contempt of court.

A defendant can gain almost nothing from Grand Jury proceedings. He and his attorney are excluded from the jury

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## grand juries white, middle aged, propertied

continued from 3

in the society, we can expect them to use what power they have to further the interests of those groups.

The Grand Jury originated in the 13th century in England as a corps of knights assigned to help the Crown identify and prosecute criminals. This limitation of the Grand Jury to "blue ribbon" aristocrats has survived into our time.

From 1938-43 the federal court for the southern district of New York -- the court which tried the Rosenbergs and the major Smith Act defendants -- drew jurors primarily from Who's Who in Engineering, the Social Register, the alumni directories of Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Dartmouth and from Poor's Register of Executives and Directory of Directors. The court agreed that this procedure systematically excluded black people and workers. But it still upheld the procedure as an efficient way to find jurors who were properly "qualified."

Today many states use only slightly more subtle methods to select similarly elite juries. The Grand Juries which indicted Huey Newton and the Oakland Seven, for instance, were picked only from names provided by Alameda County Superior Court judges. Twenty-six company presidents, 31 bankers, 5 utility executives and any number of realtors and other business officials were among the 261 jurors selected by the same method in San Francisco from 1950 to 1968. Non-whites, over one-third the San Francisco population, provided only five percent of the jurors.

The New York County grand juries which have indicted Bill Epton, Columbia strike leaders, and Black Panthers are not much different. According to an analysis prepared for a recent court challenge, the New York grand jurors who sat in 1964 were 1.65 percent black, .003 percent Puerto Rican and slightly over 1 percent blue collar. None were under 35. Most lived in census districts with a medium income of over \$10,000 per year.

These jurors were chosen from names supplied by judges and other grand jurors, plus anyone who applied in person at the jury clerk's office. Over nine-tenths of the panel from which New York juries are now picked qualified at a time when a grand juror was required by law to own at least \$250 worth of property.

The chief jury clerk admits that his office still rejects any applicant under 35 unless he is recommended by a judge. The clerks also exclude anyone on welfare, anyone who was ever declared bankrupt, and anyone who has a lien or judgement outstanding against him.

Recent civil rights legislation gives federal defendants the right to a jury "selected at random from a fair cross-section of the community." The new law also prohibits exclusion from federal grand juries "on account of race, color, religion, sex, national origin or economic status."

The real effect of this reform is to open the federal Grand Jury to the salaried middle classes. Jurors' names are drawn only from lists of voters or person registered to vote, despite the well-know fact that disproportionately large numbers of blacks, chicanos and poor people take no part in the electoral process.

Jury clerks continue to exercise vast discretion -- remaining free, for example, to treat misspelling on the required written application as proof of disqualifying illiteracy.

Finally, the clerks excuse from jury duty any wage earner who claims financial hardship because he might lose his job as a result of a month's absence or because he can't support his family on the juror's fee. (Most states pay only a few dollars a day. The new law raised the federal fee from \$10 to \$20 per day, still only half what the U.S. Labor Department estimates that a city family of four needs to live decently.)

Whose Big Stick?

Given the difficulty young people, poor and working people, and members of minority groups have in getting on Grand Juries, plus the economic hardships of serving, grand jurors are sure to remain mainly white, middle-aged and elderly representatives of the propertied and managerial classes. Since these are the people who run the country anyway, the Grand Jury contributes nothing to real democracy.

It's also hardly surprising that in their "big stick" or watchdog function, Grand Juries made up of such people do little to upset the status quo. The reports issued by San Francisco Grand Juries during 1968 condemned "welfare chislers" and drug use, while supporting freeways and downtown redevelopment and giving "special recognition" to the police department's tactical squad.

The elite make-up of the Grand Jury also helps to undermine its third function, protecting the people against unjust prosecution.

In revolutionary America a famous Grand Jury refused to indict the "agitator" Peter Zenger. Today, however, the Grand Jury has become notorious as a rubber stamp for the prosecutor.

The Jury's impotence is structured into the criminal process. Most Grand Jurors are mystified by the technicalities of the law. They serve only one month every two or three years (in Houston, three months, meeting on the



## THE ORIGINAL ANCESTOR

MY FIRST  
MY MOST ANCIENT  
ANCESTOR  
IS LOVE,

I KNOW IT WELL.

WHEN THE FIRST LOVERS  
ON EARTH  
KISSED  
THEY WERE PUTTING  
NAME  
TO MY LIPS.  
THE ENDLESS PAIN  
OF THIS BIOGRAPHY  
BEGUN.

IN ANY CASE  
LOVE IS ALWAYS  
PAIN.

AND THE FIRST PAIN  
MUST HAVE BEEN  
THE GREATEST,  
ITS STRENGTH  
STILL MOVING IN US.

LOVE IS LIKE A HOUSE  
BUILT  
SO THAT BIRDS,  
WIND AND RAIN  
SING IN ITS EAVES,  
AND MEN AND THEIR SHADOWS  
LIVE WITHIN.  
LAY A BRICK  
AND ANOTHER BESIDE IT,  
UNTIL ONE MORNING  
OF MANY,  
WE HEAR A SONG  
IN THE ROOF  
AND A CRY  
WITHIN THE HOUSE.  
THE ROOF IS THE SOUL  
OF HOUSES.  
FROM IT THE WIND BEGINS.

IT IS ALL SO COMPLEX,  
SO WORLDLY WORLDLY,  
THAT IF MY HAND LOOKS FOR YOU  
YOUR HAND TAKES CARE  
OF STOPPING ITS FLIGHT.  
THAT WAY NOTHING IS KNOWN.  
NO ONE KNOWS  
IF YOUR SKIN  
IS THE COLOR OF SWEETNESS  
OR IF IT'S ONLY YOUR EYES  
THAT BURN IN MY CHEST.

TO LOVE  
ONE MUST ASK FOR EVERYTHING.

ANY ONE PART  
DENIED  
PUTS THE BODY IN MOURNING.

AND SO ONE REBELS  
IF THE OFFERING IS NOT COMPLETE

IF YOU KISS MY MOUTH  
WHY CAN'T I KISS THE LIGHT OF YOUR BREASTS?  
ALL THAT HAS LIMITS  
DEFINES  
A SCATTERING OF ROADS.

IN THE END, ONE REMAINS ALONE.  
AND SOMEONE IS LEFT IN SADNESS.

TO BE TRUTHFUL, FEW EVEN KNOW.

WE TRY  
SO HARD  
TO BE ALONE WITH OURSELVES,  
THAT EVERYTHING DIES  
IN THE TRYING.  
AND WE KEEP ON GOING  
WITH THESE 'BLIND'  
HANDS  
REACHING TO TOUCH  
THE DISTANCE  
WHERE IT FLEES,  
NEVER TO RETURN,  
BECAUSE THESE HANDS  
WOULD GO ON FOREVER  
INTO THE SHADOWS.  
THEN, THEY CALL US UNSTABLE.  
I DON'T KNOW. I NEVER COULD UNDERSTAND.  
ONE CAN'T UNDERSTAND SO MANY THINGS.  
BUT ONE THING I KNOW.

SOMEONE  
PUT THIS INCONSISTENCY I SUFFER  
ON MY LIPS.  
PERHAPS  
MY ORIGINAL ANCESTOR:  
LOVE.

AND WHEN THE ENTHUSIASTIC  
STORY OF OUR TIME  
IS TOLD,  
FOR THOSE  
WHO ARE YET TO BE BORN  
BUT ANNOUNCE THEMSELVES  
WITH FACE MORE GENEROUS,  
WE WILL COME OUT AHEAD  
—THOSE WHO HAVE SUFFERED MOST FROM IT.

AND IT'S THAT  
BEING AHEAD OF YOUR TIME  
MEANS SUFFERING MUCH FROM IT.

BUT IT'S BEAUTIFUL TO LOVE THE WORLD  
WITH EYES  
THAT HAVE NOT YET BEEN BORN.

AND SPLENDID  
TO KNOW YOURSELF VICTORIOUS  
WHEN ALL AROUND YOU  
IT'S ALL STILL SO COLD,  
SO DARK.

— OTTO RENE CASTILLO  
(TRANS. MEG RANDALL)



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# Kindergarten

continued from 11

## Rocky & Warhol?

By Bob Heilbroner  
LIBERATION News Service

New York (LNS) -- Egyptian sculptors sculpted Pharaohs, Roman sculptors Emperors, and medieval sculptors Popes and Kings. If you're a Marxist you think this might have something to do with who fed whom.

But in modern capitalism, the rulers have gone underground. This is supposed to be a democracy, you know, and covert, institutionalized power meets less resistance anyway. Let the hired hands to the dirty work.

The Rockefeller and the Kaisers don't want their portraits plastered all over the place, and religious art is out. So what's an artist to do?

The rulers still get to decide who eats, and, through their museums, galleries and charities, they decide who becomes well known. But traditionally artists are small eaters, and many choose honor over fame. They've tended to get a bit out of line lately... sometimes downright subversive. As Herbert Marcuse has said, art tends to look for alternatives to the status quo.

When Michelangelo, his health failing, wanted to quit work on the Sistine Chapel, the Pope made it clear to him that it would be even less healthy to stop work. Nowadays, more subtle methods have to be found.

Creative ideas, however, are not the domain of artists alone. Maurice Tuchman, senior curator of the Los Angeles Museum, has started a program to increase "collaboration" between artists and industry. It's a sort of artist-in-residence arrangement, whereby famous American artists are employed to work at the plants of huge corporations.

Says The New York Times: "The industry deals directly with the artist, supplying money and facilities in return for his ideas and products."

The program presently involves some of America's most powerful corporations, including Garret Aerospace, Lockheed (key suppliers of military aircraft for Vietnam), The Rand Corporation (think tank for American Vietnam policy and prime developer of American Cold War strategy), IBM and the American Cement Company.

The artists include Roy Lichtenstein, Andy Warhol, and some foreign artists, including Jean Dubuffet and Victor Vasarely, whom the New York Times refers to as "the Hungarian-born 'father' of op art."

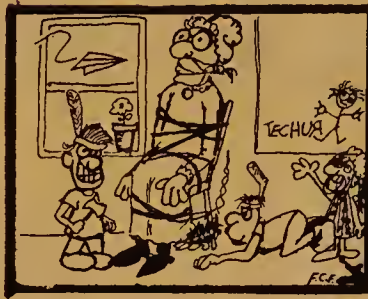
The idea is to demonstrate that artists and huge industrial enterprises can, after all, work together -- or, more precisely, that artists can work for big business. The strategy is two-pronged: first of all, it's been obvious for a long time that something had to be done about the artists' attitude toward big-time capitalism; and second, it seems that industry has been having difficulty attracting "creative individuals" to work for them. This new program, The Times tells us, "could give collaborating industries valuable insights into artists' creative ways."

The first part of the strategy, at least, seems to be working. Artist Larry Bell, working for the Rand Corporation, assures us that "It's quite different than I expected. I'm not saying that I still don't think of the Rand Corporation in those terms (Vietnam and imperialism) but I've discovered that the scope of their involvements is much broader." (Now there's some really alarming news!)

Of particular interest for the rest of us is artists James Turrell's and Robert Irwin's project with the Garrett Corporation (designers, among other things, of "environmental control" for space craft). With the help of Garrett's physiologists and psychologists, the artists are designing experiments in "perception and sensory interaction." Seems they're measuring the brainwaves generated during Zen meditation, and exploring ways of enhancing the taste of beer with music tones.

The United States Information Agency is planning to display a selection of work from the artists for industry to project at the 1970 World's Fair in Japan.

Says curator Tuchman, "I think we've proved, in the three months of collaboration, that artists and corporations and technologies can co-exist and make each other's lives productive."



We might in fact start a whole grassroots movement, which we could call "Citizens for NoSchool," and which could have some fancy motto like "Where miseducation prevails, any subtraction is a welcome addition." There could be marches and rallies and barbecues, and we could all sing "I've got plenty of nothing, and nothing's plenty for me." That would be something.

In time, maybe all the kids could unlearn enough kindergarten so they could be mad or happy if they felt like it; and they could learn that using your outdoor voice indoors isn't nearly so bad as being afraid of saying what you want to say.

Today kindergarten, tomorrow the military-industrial complex.

## grand jury...

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room. They cannot cross-examine the state's witnesses or object to questions out to defense witnesses.

In many states the defendant cannot appear before the Grand Jury even if he does discover that it is discussing him, and in the other states he can testify (and then leave) only if he agrees to allow the DA to use anything he says against him at trial.

Although the prosecutor automatically receives the transcript of the jury proceedings, the defendant can see a copy only under special circumstances and with a court order.

The power to compel testimony through the Grand Jury gives the DA even more than significant technical advantages. It provides him, and the government generally, with a powerful weapon for terrorizing people active in movements for social change.

The Grand Jury meets in secret and is surrounded by an aura of myst-

ery. Not only are the prospective defendants, the media and the public excluded, but a witness cannot even bring his own lawyer into the Grand Jury room.

His attorney can be in the hall, and the witness can be excused to consult him, but this is a far cry from having counsel at his side throughout the proceeding. The DA may well be able to pressure him into answering questions he shouldn't answer and to embarrass him so he will leave to talk with his lawyer only rarely.

The Grand Jury proceeding is the only situation in which a person can legally be forced to talk with the authorities entirely alone, with no lawyer or friends to advise and support him. The prospect of such an experience can terrify even the strongest person.

The government tries to intensify these fears by calling witnesses separately, or only a couple at a time, and encouraging them to respond as isolated individuals.

### MOVIES TO WATCH DURING LULLS IN THE REVOLUTION

Program 032

## UNDERGROUND CINEMATHEQUE

**NOT AS YET DECIDED** by Jeff Dell. Discusses racial hatred with compassion and power. Two young girls, black and white, in a playlet while the film is intercut with scenes and sounds of racial strife.

**HEY STOP THAT** by Robert Feldman. A satire, it spoofs and ridicules bomb shelters, cops and the military. AMERICA'S IN REAL TROUBLE by Tom Pizzuto. Shot over a two-year period, this film deals with the manifestation of patriotism and ceremony. It follows a parade through Chicago's Cold Coast into the ghetto with the sounds of right-wing popular songs. Intercuts, double exposures and suppers add to the visual irony.

**MUSEUM PIECE** by the Second City, starring Barbara Harris and Alan Arkin. A repressed middle class girl encounters a hippie in the Chicago Art museum.

**ECLIPSE OF THE SUN VIRGIN** by George Kuchar, who says, "I dedicate this film poem to the behemoths of yesterday that perished in Siberia along with the horned pachyderms of the pre-glacial epoch. This chilling montage of crimes on repression must be seen by the victims of perversity, regardless of sex or age. Painstakingly filmed and edited, it will be painful to watch, too."

THE MASQUERADER starring Charlie Chaplin. Kicked out of the studio, he returns as a pretty flirty starlet to charm the director, then disrupts all the movies in progress.

TARZAN!!!

Chapter 8, starring Elmo "Chesty" Lincoln.

**PLUS Added Attraction...**

Marilyn Monroe in **APPLE KNOCKERS AND THE COKE**

Made while she was still Norma Jean Baker, and apparently in need of some money, this extraordinary "Nudie-Cutie" film makes it obvious that even then she was destined for immortality.

**PEACE**

**NEXT WEEK**

PROGRAM 033... THE CANADIAN UNDERGROUND

**BUFFALO AIRPORT VISIONS** by Peter Rowe. A single meeting of the flower children embodies many histories.

**LORDS OF CREATION** by Gerald Robinson. A comic strip history of the future of the universe.

**THE HYACINTH CHILD'S BEDTIME STORY** by Burton Rubenstein and Sara Bezairc. An experimental film of real imagination, complexity and beauty.

**SKY** by the National Film Board of Canada. A day in the life of the sky and its changing moods.

**PICARO** by Iain Ewing. Picaro is about love and was made with love, imbued with the feeling it attempts to describe.

**60 CYCLES** by the National Film Board. Covers 60 bicyclists racing in Quebec.

**DESPERATE SCOUNDREL** starring the Keystone Cops!

**SYRINK** by the National Film Board. Unusual Animation relates more closely to the fine arts than to cartooning (for more effective symbolism and beauty)

**TARZAN**. Chapter 9. Elmo triumphs again!

**SATURDAY NIGHTS - -**

**11:30 PM**

**THE TOP EXPERIMENTAL AND UNDERGROUND FILMS**

not recommended for young persons

# THE NEW AMERICAN CINEMA

Maurice Lewis Production

**JUNE 7 art cinema** 6140 Village Parkway

# There are 2 radio stations in Houston that program to the Black Community

## KYOK is the ONLY one with:

A Black Program Director  
A Black News Staff  
A Black Sports Staff  
A Black Youth Forum Program  
A Black Open Forum Program  
A Black Community Relations Director  
A Black . . .



soul brother?

By C. Duncan

To get to the KYOK offices at 613 Preston, you pass a small, dingy reception room, through a doorway marked "Official Business Only," and down a long hall walled by four office doors, one of which leads to the recording room. It is hard to believe that William Buckley, Jr, intellect, wit and aging enfant terrible is laying out more than \$1.3 million cash to buy this station.

I told the secretary that I wanted to see the application to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) for the transferral of the property of KYOK, Inc. to Starr KYOK, Inc.

I waited while she conferred with several people. Most of the men I saw coming in and out of offices were black. The secretary was also black.

After a few minutes she ushered me into the office of the station manager, Richard Oppenheimer. He is white.

Mr. Oppenheimer had a few questions first. After I told him my name and address and that I was a citizen and representing no one, he handed over the application.

I took notes in his office for about an hour. As I was leaving he seemed to want me to ask him some questions. "I'll be glad to help you in any way I can, if you'll tell me what you're after," he said.

I said that I found it curious that a rich Northerner like Buckley had any interest in buying KYOK.

"Why, that's just the way you 'make it' in the broadcasting world," Oppenheimer explained. "Most station owners start out with a small rural station and then expand. This Starr group is even acquiring a station in New York City. There are only a couple of native Southern broadcasting groups. As for Buckley, it's just an investment to him. He's a rich man. Worth over \$70 million I understand."

"I guess he has to do SOMETHING with his money," I said. After more conversation I thanked Oppenheimer and left.

\*\*\*\*\*

William Frank Buckley, Jr was born Nov 24, 1925, the sixth of ten children. His father, a lawyer and oil speculator, was the son of a second generation Irish-American. At his death, Buckley Sr was said to be worth nearly \$110 million.

As a boy, Buckley Jr frequently traveled to Europe and was educated by private tutors in Paris, London and Switzerland. His favorite sports are skiing and yachting. "I go to Switzerland every February," he said. Buckley calls himself a "radical conservative." One can see that he has a lot to conserve.

Buckley is known for his literary and political activities rather than for his oil interests. There is a division of labor between himself and his brother, John. John Buckley directs the interests of the family oil companies while William directs the interests of the oil slick, National Review.

KYOK is not Buckley's first venture into radio. In 1957 he bought KOWH-AM in Omaha, Neb. for \$822,500 in an attempt, he said, to bolster the finances of National Review. In 1962 he bought an FM outlet in Omaha, KOWH-FM. And in 1966 he bought KISD in Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Buckley also owns KUDL in Fairway, Kansas; KCOM-FM in Marion, Kansas and KOZN in Omaha. In addition to his application to buy KYOK he also has applications to buy WBOK in New Orleans and WLOK in Memphis. These last three stations program primarily to the black community.

Upon hearing of KYOK's purchase, one's first question is, "Will Buckley use the station as a vehicle for his right wing views?" Oppenheimer doesn't think so. And if one can be-

lieve the application to the FCC, Buckley has no intention of making KYOK a National Review of the air.

It is indicative of KYOK's programming that Buckley clearly intends to keep the station as it is.

\*\*\*\*\*

The FCC is a board of seven men appointed by the President. They have the sole power to determine who gets a broadcasting license and who doesn't. The transfer of ownership of a station also required FCC approval. The purchasing applicant must submit a document which gives the names of stockholders and officers and generally outlines the kind of intended programming.

The FCC requires that part of the application demonstrate that the "needs of the community" have been measured. To do this most applicants interview "leaders" in the community asking about the kinds of programs they think would be useful.

The Starr group interviewed about 15 of the more "respectable" leaders, among them Roger Rosenbery, president of the Houston (Negro) Citizens Chamber of Commerce; Bennie Cole, public relations director of Texas Southern University; Mack Hannah, who according to the Houston Chronicle "is probably the wealthiest Negro in Houston" (and a member of draft board 294); and Capt. Harry Caldwell, head of the Community Relations Dept of the police force.

Here is part of the KYOK programming prospectus that resulted from those interviews:

All news will be reported in an objective, unemotional manner.

Youth Motivation Program: The program will stress vocational guidance and the rewards resulting from obtaining an education. Young people will also receive guidance on job application, interviewing and dress.

Boy Scout Program (a weekly 15-minute program) . . . it will emphasize the

scout oath and the importance of scouting in the development of boys.

One of the interviewees said, "Negro youths do not realize the opportunities that await them if they work hard and acquire an education."

Now Buckley probably didn't ask him to say that, but we can just see his smiling approval. Picture him in his ten-room duplex in Manhattan, dining in his candle-lit room on the first floor. He approvingly shows the statement to his Spanish maid who is serving lunch. (Buckley likes Spain. He once said that he would rather live under the dictatorship of Franco than under the Spanish Republic since he would have more freedom under Franco. One of Buckley's oil companies has concessions in the Spanish Sahara.)

Although Buckley owns 66 per cent of Starr Broadcasting, the public face of KYOK will remain black even after the transfer. Oppenheimer assured me that there will be no personnel changes, that the present level of black employees (70 per cent of the staff of 20) will remain.

"I don't think this station should be totally black or totally white," he said. "Communication is what we need. An entirely black station would be crazy." I noticed a small black plaque on his desk which read, "Whether I'm right or Wrong, I'm Still the Boss."

When I asked about the station's coverage of the Lee Otis Johnson case, he said, "This station is the only friend Lee Otis had in Houston."

Oppenheimer explained that Lee Otis had once picketed the station, but has subsequently become his close personal friend. Shortly after Lee Otis was charged with sale of marijuana, he came into the station asking permission to broadcast a statement declaring his innocence in the face of a police con-

tinued on 22

Of 100 Negro radio stations five are owned by Negroes but "listeners usually believe the stations are 100 per cent owned by blacks so advertisers get an important asset: the listeners confidence that the station stands behind its announcements."

- Business Week, Sept 7, 1968

I asked Mr Buckley when he felt Africans would be ready for self government. He glanced up with a quick smile and said, "When they no longer eat each other."

- Esquire, Jan, 1961

This year has already become the most important period in the growth of minority communications in Houston's history.

Within each of the major cities in the United States, minority media preceded any large growth of an organized effort to bring about real social change.

The growth of active organizations in Houston has been abnormally slow. A black leader told me the other day that Houston is slow because "we have one of the smartest establishments anywhere."

In the most recent issue of Rolling Stone, a San Francisco based rock paper, a story appeared which told people not to come to Houston because nothing is happening. This has been the story for years. If you tell someone nothing is happening it's at least certain that you aren't involved in anything.

I'll agree there isn't much happening in Houston, But, it's beginning to happen. If more people will get off their asses and get into something, then Houston will begin to catch fire. The only spark needed is people.

For many, the biggest problem in the past has been keeping in touch with other active people. An organization either had to rely on the telephone or a costly newsletter. Neither of these methods seem to work.

There was simply no communication about issues or organization.

Within the last few months, several high school "underground" papers have surfaced. The Houston Free Press looks like it might stay alive for a while.

With this issue, Space City News becomes the first major Houston paper that will deal with the things the two daily "newspapers" ignore. It's been a long time comin'.

My bag is Pacifica Radio. I believe it is the most important new medium in Texas in at least 10 years. It has all the advantages of a newspaper and few of the disadvantages. Comparing the two, though, is like comparing the effects of grass and acid -- it shouldn't be done.

Pacifica stands for many things. Most important, Pacifica stands for the First AMENDMENT. Pacifica believes that a

person has the right to tell others what he believes. Pacifica believes in giving people a place to say what they believe and letting you make up your own mind about it.

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has Pacifica-Houston's application to broadcast.

Of course, money is another hassle. We had many problems raising money (we need at least \$70,000 to go on the air). Few people have actually pitched in and helped. I've been very disappointed that more people have not seen the importance of having a free-microphone for Houston.

There are other things going on at Pacifica right now. The free Monday Night Happenings are designed to let people have fun while also giving them some information about Pacifica -- where the station will be and how they can pick up the materials to help raise money.

Every Saturday at 11 a.m. a work crew cleans and improves the building at San Jacinto and Commerce (the station site and the place where the Happenings are being held). Gil Carrick and Bill Ward are in charge of the work crew and they need more people to help and to collect materials for the building improvement.

These and other projects are being completed by people who want to see

Pacifica on the air. They all have their own reasons. Some want to hear progressive rock back on the air. Others want to hear what's going on in Houston in drama, art, literature. Some want to assure their fellow citizens they will get the whole story when important issues are distorted in the local media.

Don Gardner

As we go to press, Pacifica informs us that a breakthrough may be in the offing -- in the form of a \$26,000 HEW grant. That would greatly improve their standing in the eyes of the FCC. Meanwhile, keep those subs coming, folks. Every dollar moves Pacifica closer to airtime

# PACIFICA HAPPENING

EVERY MONDAY — 8 P.M.  
ADMISSION FREE WITH THIS TICKET  
Corner of San Jacinto and Commerce



hey *pacifica*

## BURGER

By Jane Manning

The new Burger King located at the corner of Wheeler and Almeda is not grossing the fifteen hundred dollars a week it was expected to gross. In fact it is doubtful that it is making one hundred dollars.

This is, according to the black picketers who parade up and down on the hot sidewalk outside the new establishment, only the first manifestation of the new wave of blackness that is due for Houston this summer.

Their issue is not the usual cry to have white businessmen hire black employees, but a demand for black people to own the businesses in their community. Although the picketers find it hard to convince a black brother that he should not enter an establishment because of racial discrimination, when a black sister is sitting there ready to serve him, slowly they are getting their point across.

They readily admit that the hiring practices are somewhat fair, but the real issue is the fact that a black was not allowed to buy the franchise, a part of the franchise or even bid for construction on the new business. The franchise gives the holder the privilege to exercise the powers of the corporation and literally control the business.

This franchise was bid for by a black man eight months before the place opened, but the owner chose to give it to a white man from Miami, Florida. The reason being that the white man was already in business and more familiar with the business set-up.

But the fact remains that the restaurant is located in a predominately black neighborhood, and the first step to black control of their own com-

## BOYCOTT

munity is control of the businesses in the community, now over three fourths white-owned.

The white owners are seldom seen, but hide behind black overseers who collect the rents, serve the groceries in the Utotem and Rice supermarkets and cook the food in the white owned cafes located on every corner.

These activities must be stopped, according to the black picketers, and the summer they feel will be as good a time as any to stop them. They have begun their fight and their efforts are not wasted.

On Saturday, May 31, during the noon hour, only twenty-three people out of the seventy-one who stopped at the Burger King, went in after listening to the picketers. Most of those entering were postal workers, cops, and Mexican ladies.

The latter of whom said that they did not support the valley workers so (The latter of whom said that they did not support the valley workers so saw no reason to support the black cause.)

The results are being felt as much by those inside the air conditioned building as those pounding the hot pavement. Perhaps the most work done by the workers during the first week of the boycott was packing the lettuce and tomatoes to be picked up and carried to another Burger King.

The picketers celebrated their first real victory Saturday night when the restaurant closed at ten-thirty instead of the usual eleven o'clock.

They have vowed to carry on their fight until something is done and then move on to other businesses in the black community -- until the whole white idea of taking the money out of the black community and using it to fatten white in the suburbs is ended.

The burger may not be vanishing, but before the summer ends maybe Burger King will.

SO. POST AT BECKON

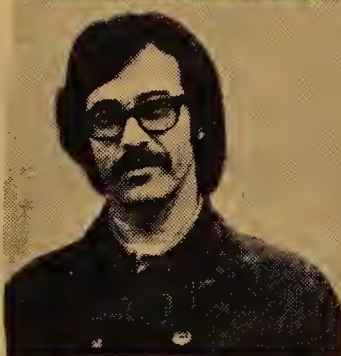

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**\$5.50 at the door**      up Front - \$5.00 in Advance, \$6.00 at the door.

**Phone 747-1212 for reservations**

# 100 RIFLES MISFIRE

By Irwin Silber

"100 Rifles," a film in color with Jim Brown and Raquel Welch, produced by Marvin Schwartz, directed by Tom Gries, screenplay by Clair Huffaker and Tom Gries; 20th Century Fox.

There was a time not so long ago when the American movie industry was periodically lambasted by "serious social critics" for the general irrelevancy of its product to the real world. The criticism was certainly just. Unfortunately Hollywood has begun to make amends for the sins of the past.

The result of moviedom's newly discovered social conscience (newly discovered when the box office receipts on those Sidney Poitier flicks began to come in) is enough to make at least one viewer nostalgic for those good old days when the vacuity was up front.

The current case in point, "100 Rifles," is a film based on an uprising of the Yaqui Indians of Mexico against the Diaz government in the early stages of the 1910 revolution. Against this background, ex-football star Jim Brown and sex symbol Raquel Welch play out a standard plot of love and pursuit whose chief

distinction - admittedly dubious - is that this time the black hero does get the girl and king-sized interracial coupling are projected on the giant screen for the common enlightenment.

Brown plays the part of an Arizona lawman (!) He has come to Mexico in search of Yaqui Joe, who held up a Phoenix bank in order to buy rifles which will enable the Indians to fight an American railroad and the Mexican government. In trying to capture Joe and bring him back to the States, Brown finds himself unwillingly drawn into the Yaqui cause - and quite willingly into Raquel Welch's ever-prominent Yaqui (?) bosom.

First, some points for our side. The depiction of the suffering of the Yaqui Indians and the brutal campaign of terror against them is graphic and uncompromising. At one point, it is made clear that the government's policy is thinly disguised genocidal warfare. Some of the deeper social forces involved in the repression are shown through the three major figures who support the Mexican general. These are a representative of the U.S. corporation which owns

## KYOK ...

continued from 20

spiracy to drive SNCC out of town.

Oppenheimer says that he persuaded Lee Otis to simply declare his innocence and eliminate the "political stuff" because "no one would understand it," and he would receive greater public support without it.

"So I wrote his statement," Oppenheimer continued. "I handed the paper to him and said, 'Change anything you want to, they're your words, not mine.'"

"I've done more for the black community in Houston than any black man," said Oppenheimer.

Leaving the station, I noticed a framed certificate hanging on the wall: "This Scroll is Presented to Personnel of Radio Station KYOK for Outstanding Support of the United States Army Recruiting Program. June 1968."





PANCHO VILLA  
Born June 5, 1876

Pancho Villa, Mexican revolutionary, was born 91 years ago on June 5, 1878, into a family of peasants.

Villa became a brilliant and daring guerilla leader. His liberation forces controlled most of Northern Mexico at one time.

Along with Emiliano Zapata, Villa led the capture of Mexico City in 1914.

In 1916, President Woodrow Wilson decided that the idea of a successful revolution in Mexico was a little more than the United States could tolerate. He ordered Villa taken dead or alive. Under Gen. Pershing, U.S. troops entered Mexico and unsuccessfully pursued the elusive revolutionary for 11 months.

Villa was assassinated six years later.

We are dedicating the first issue of Space City News to Pancho Villa in commemoration of his birth and of the brave fight he carried on for his peoples' freedom.

Revolutionary spirit was not all that Villa left behind him. He also composed a popular version of the song, La Cucaracha.

La Cucaracha, La cucaracha,  
Ya no pude caminar,  
Porque no tiene,  
Porque la falta,  
Marijuana que fumar!

The roach, the roach,  
He can't go anywhere  
Because he doesn't have,  
Because he's lacking,  
Marijuana to smoke!

Cover drawing by Kerry Fitzgerald

# 100...

the railroad line which the Indians have been sabotaging; a German military adviser; and a sanctimonious Catholic priest whose speciality is saying last rites over executed Indians. And any flick which shows the Indians as the good guys and the only white American as a sneaky, low-life businessman can't be all bad. **WOULD YOU BELIVE...**

But - and a big but it is - the twists and turns of the plot are so predictably preposterous and the performances by the principals so egregiously disastrous that it is hard to imagine audiences finding any part of the picture believable. I mean, what do you make of a flick which has Raquel Welch leading a band of Indians over a fortress wall to rescue Brown and Yaqui Joe from execution just as the firing squad has taken aim?

Cliches of every Hollywood Western ever made are brought out and refurbished for the occasion, and neither the heroics of a "black gringo" sheriff nor the use of such down-home expressions as "mean son of a bitch" or "whip your black ass" (that's how you know it's a "new" movie) make the stereotypes any more palatable.

Something more than the usual film exaggeration is involved here, however. Imperialism works in many ways its wonders to perform - and "100 Rifles" hasn't missed too many chances. How about a revolution in which the three leaders are, in order of their importance, (1) an American sheriff (good old American know-how, even black, has all other brands beat), (2) a blue-eyed blond sexpot cast as a Yaqui Indian (but we all know she's really American) and (3) a "half-breed" (sic) Indian - Yaqui mother and Alabama white father - who looks Mexican but speaks with a southern drawl (half American is better than none).

After the big battle scene in which all the villains get their just deserts, 1 decides against playing Emperor Jones to the Mexican revolution (he could if he wanted to), 2 is killed (it's kind of sad but it makes it a little easier to disentangle her from her black lover) and 3 is appointed boss of the operation by 1. One wonders how the Yaquis would have managed

Raquel Welch role. We have become so used to the typical male supremacist characterization of women in our mass culture that it would probably come as something of a shock to see a real, fully dimensioned, self-defined woman appear on the screen. "100 Rifles" produces no such shock. For a moment it hints that it might - when Sarita leads the resistance against the government troops and stands up to both the black gringo and Yaqui Joe.

But once Mister Brown gets into the action (and especially after he gets into Miss Welch), all that female assertiveness vanishes. Brown takes command of the troops and Raquel gets busy cooking breakfast for her man. ("You are my man, aren't you? I'll be your woman for as long as you want me.")

But the film's real message is something else again. Revolution, genocide, imperialism, women's liberation - let's face it, these are areas with which only a relatively small number of Americans are consciously concerned. What the people who own the movie industry (and all other industries; the scientific name for these people is the bourgeoisie) care about intensely right now is black America. And so they've given a black culture hero his own flick to fool with. They've given him a badge to wear, a gun to carry, a revolution to run and a white chick to ball. And in return, he's given them a message.

After the shooting is done, the corpses (an incredible number of them) are hauled away, and the film is fading mercifully into oblivion. Yaqui Joe asks Brown what he's going to do. "I'm going back," says Brown, "to give it one more shot." And just to make sure that no one misses the point, Brown repeats, "I'm going to give it one more shot."

Attending the world premiere of "100 Rifles" at the Loew's Palace Theatre in New York where the film opened March 25 were Vice President Spiro Agnew, Sen. Edward Brooke, Walter Washington (the black "mayor" of Washington) and Members of Congress Shirley Chisholm, Louis Stokes and John Conyers. The opening was presented as a benefit for the Black Economic Union, the "one more shot" black-capitalism organization of which Jim Brown is president.

--Guardian



SPACE CITY NEWS Needs:

used Volkswagen (or reasonable facsimile)  
Moody's Industrial, Finance, Utilities, Transportation and Government manuals (\$415)  
Polk's City Directory  
Poor's Directory of Executives and Corporations (\$100)  
Rand McNally's Bank Directory  
a subscription to the Wall Street Journal  
subscriptions to the Chronicle and the Post  
a light-table  
desk and floor lamps, fluorescent lamps, light bulbs  
couches, chairs, desks for office, fans  
dark room equipment  
electric typewriter

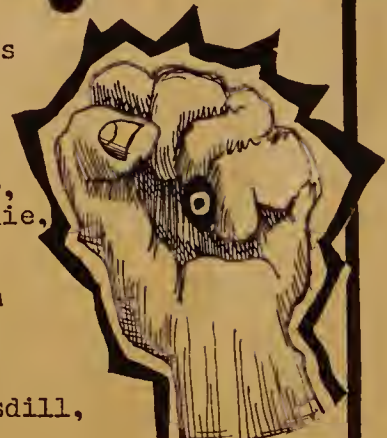
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# space city news

editorial collective:  
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hero artist: kerry fitzgerald. artists:  
mike bishop, bob stogsdill, ham.



# Films

The New American Cinema - every Saturday night at 11:30 in the Art Cinema, 6140 Village Pkwy. \$2.25 admission.

June 7 - MOVIES TO WATCH DURING LULLS IN THE REVOLUTION  
Five films plus Chaplin and Tarzan and Monroe.

June 14 - THE CANADIAN UNDERGROUND

U of H Film Series - Library aud., 8 pm, 50¢.

June 6 - UMBRELLAS OF CHERBOURG

June 13 - DIVORCE ITALIAN STYLE

I AM CURIOUS YELLOW - Heights, 341 W. 19th. Open daily at 11:45. Adults only. \$4.00.

U of H Indian Students Assn. - Liberal Arts aud., 7:30 pm. \$1.75. June 7 - DEWAR

Alray - day films:

June 7-9 PHAEDRA

10-13 STRANGER

14-16 LIVE FOR LIFE

17-20 SHOOT THE PIANO PLAYER (Truffaut)

night films:

June 5-9 ULYSSIS

" 10 HOUR OF THE WOLF

# SPACE IN

## ins & outs

PACIFICA HAPPENING - every Mon night at 8, corner of San Jacinto and Commerce. Films and Jam sessions - bring your instruments.

FAMILY HAND RESTAURANT - 2400 Brazos, everyday.

U of H High Noon Forum - NANCY SEYBERT, Natl Group Coordinator of Inner Peace Movement. June 11, 12 pm, Honors Hall

U of H - Karate, Wed and Sat, 11-1 pm.

Media Center, U of St Thomas - six-week summer session. Film making, photography, and narrative structure of film. Call 529-7866 for info.

# Sounds

CREEDENCE CLEARWATER REVIVAL TEXAS RANGERS and the SHAYDS - Continental Showcase, 3710 Scott June 7, 7:30 and 10:30 pm.

FAT EMMA and the MOVIN SIDEWALKS Love Street Light Circus, Allens Landing, June 6 & 7.

ALBERT COLLINS BLUES REVIEW and SATURNALIA - Catacombs, Univ. Blvd. in the Village, June 6 & 7.

Country-Western concert - CARL "DOC" SPRAGUE and JOHN O. ANDERSON - Jewish Community Center, 5601 S. Braeswood, Sun. June 15, 8 pm.

FAT EMMA and folk singers JOHN LOMAX, DON SANDERS, PETE GORISCH, & SUSAN CLARK - Pacifica studio, San Jacinto & Commerce, Sun. June 8, 8:30 pm. \$1.50.

Den Dance in Cougar Den, U of H June 14, 7:30 pm. FREE (Music - LUCILLE)

OUR MOTHER THE MOUNTAIN - second album by Houston folk singer Townes Van Zandt, now in record shops around town. Peter, Paul, and Mary will be doing some of his songs in a future album.

LIGHTNIN HOPKINS is back from the West Coast and is going to be doing a new album on the same label Townes is on - Poppy.

# theater

THE BEARD - Jubilee Hall, Bagby & McGowen. Presented by the Action Theatre. Postponed.

# numbers

Pacifica Radio	524-3573
American Civil Liberties Union	524-5925
Draft Counseling (Sun-Thurs 7-10 pm)	225-4642
Let Freedom Ring	528-5411
SPACE CITY NEWS	526-6257

JOHNNY CASH SHOW - Ch. 13 June 7 guests include Bob Dylan, Joni Mitchell & Gordon Lightfoot.

SOUNDS OF SUMMER - Jazz, June 8, highlights of New Orleans Second Annual International Jazz Festival.

LOVE OF LIFE - everyday on Ch. 11 at 11:00. Girl hooked on Bennies becomes a narc.

ARE STUDENTS CREATING A CULTURAL REVOLUTION? - Ch. 8, June 9 panel discussion, 6:30 pm.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE: CAN AMERICA TOLERATE IT? - Ch. 8, June 16, panel discussion, 6:30 pm.

# tube

# art

FIRST FAIR - Ceramics, leather goods, etc. Fairview and Taft

DREYER GALLERY, 4713 San Jacinto. Art by Leonardo Nierman, Joseph Cain, Suzanne Seeger and Michael Bishop.

U. of St. Thomas: "The Sky is the Limit," open daily 10-6. Jones Hall.